The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1873. NUMBER 142.

WINDOW GLASS.

ROCK ISLAND GLASS CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS.

ORDERS FOR

EXTRA LARGE SIZES,

44 inches wide by 76 inches long,

PROMPTLY FILLED.

The attention of Dealers and Builders generally is directed to the color and fine enamelled surface of our glass.

LESTER & UPDIKE,

AGENTS,

Warehouse, corner Taylor-st. and Pacific-av.

BOSTON CARRIAGES.

BOSTON CARRIAGES.

REPOSITORY,

No. 222 West Washington-st.,

CHICAGO.

SLADE BROS., Agents.

Oldest Boston Manufactory.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

Howard Slade,

Successor to Robt. Slade & Son.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Tax Sale Notice.

More than a year ago I retired from investing in Tax Certificates; and during the past year, with a view to closing up my tax matters, have adjusted a large number of my claims with owners of property. Still preferring to settle with owners rather than sell to speculators, I hereby give notice to all persons interested that if they desire to negotiate with me they must do so without delay, as I shall, on the first day of March next, dispose of all my Tax Certificates.

JOHN FORSYTHE,
Room 9 Central Union Block.

Jan. 8, 1873.

REMOVAL.

REMOVING.

On and after the 9th inst., the offices of the Anchor Line of Steamships will be at 153 and 155 Madison-st., corner of LaSalle.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,

AGENTS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Stationers,

Blank Book Makers, Printers

And Publishers of Commercial and Law Blanks,

118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago,

Opposite old P. O. Building.

S. CORNING JUDD, WM. FITZHUGH WHITEHOUSE.

JUDD & WHITEHOUSE,

Counsellors-at-Law,

Temporary Office, 42 Central Union Block, Chicago.

WANTED.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

A responsible party wishes to lease, for 10 or 15 years, a lot about 50 by 100 feet; the owner to erect thereon a one or two-story building, to be occupied as a workshop, without steam power. South Side preferred, north of Eighteenth, or on Canal-st. Address NERAAP, Post Office Box 326, stating location, &c.

WANTED.

Jobbing Stock of Goods and Chicago Residence, in exchange for superior country estate, 1,600 to 2,500 acres, extensively improved, heavily stocked, attractive surroundings, with some cash. Principals leave address, to-day or to-morrow, with W. J. BARNEY, 163 Randolph-st.

Employment Wanted

In a first-class commission house by a man of good standing, and with acquaintance, who has had, and can influence, a liberal trade. Address T 47, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Liberal inducements of land to paper manufacturers. Good farming country, near Chicago, on Railroad.

J. G. EARLE,
Hobart, Indiana.

TO CONTRACTORS.

We want a $10,000 store built. Plans and specifications ready, and will give in payment good brick or frame house and lot, balance cash.

MILLER, 81 West Lake-st., up stairs.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated Conclave of St. Bernard Commandery No. 35 K. T., this Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the Order of K. T. By order of E. C.

J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of H. W. Bigelow Lodge No. 438, A. F. and A. M. will be held at Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., Wednesday evening, Jan. 8, 1873, for business and installation of officers. All the brothers are requested to attend. By order of W. M.

F. J. WILDE, Secretary.

Masonic.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Council of P. of J. [illegible] will be held at the Masonic Temple, corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts., on Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. By order.

JAMES H. MILES, Grand Secretary.

Masonic.

A regular communication of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, F. and A. M., will be held in the hall corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., this (Wednesday) evening at 7:30.

E. G. BOWYER, Sec.

Masonic.

There will be a Regular Communication of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A. F. & A. M., this (Wednesday) evening, Jan. 8, at 7½ o'clock, for the installation of officers and work. By order W. M.

CHAS. H. BRENAN, Sec'y.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.

GREAT

Closing-Out Sale

OF

CROCKERY.

Plain and Band China, Glassware, Bar Goods, Silver Plated Ware, And Fancy Goods.

These Goods will be sold from half to two-thirds their actual value, and less than present cost of importation. Call, see, and satisfy yourselves.

KETCHUM, MARTIN & CO.,

201 East Madison-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE AT COST.

We shall continue our regular Annual Clearing-Out Sale of FURNITURE

AT COST!

FOR CASH!

For the next 30 days. THIS IS POSITIVELY A FACT, and we particularly invite an examination of our prices and stock, which is the finest and largest in the West.

SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.,

267 AND 269 WABASH-AV.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

100 Pianos and Organs to rent or for sale on time payments.

A large assortment of Hallet, Davis & Co. Pianos and Smith's American Organs.

Orders to the trade filled with dispatch.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st.,
CHICAGO.

Choirs, Musical Classes, Conventions, Academies,

ATTENTION!

To the following Choice List of

NEW CANTATAS! ORATORIOS! ANTHEMS!

New and Attractive Cantatas.

FORTY-SIXTH PSALM	Dudley Buck.	$1.00
FESTIVAL CANTATA	Eugene Thayer.	1.25
GOUNOD'S CHORAL MUSIC. Well worthy of careful study.		50
MUSICAL ENTHUSIAST. An amusing and very melodious musical extravaganza.	Hewitt.	50

NEW ORATORIOS.

ST. PETER	J. K. Paine.	1.75
PRODIGAL SON. Fine effective compositions.	Arthur Sullivan	1.00

ANTHEM BOOKS.

SABBATH GUEST	Emerson & Morey.	1.50
BUCK'S NEW MOTETTE COLLECTION		2.50
BAUMBACH'S SACRED QUARTETTES (New)		2.50

IN PRESS—NEARLY READY.

STRAUSS' DANCE MUSIC. Violin and Piano.... 1.00

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.,

281 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. These Organs are acknowledged to be unrivalled in excellence. See ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR. Organs to rent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

LEWIS HAEHNLEN having associated with him his brother JACOB HAEHNLEN, will continue the business of Importing SPECIALTIES as heretofore, at No 313 Race-st., Philadelphia, under the name of

LEWIS HAEHNLEN & BROTHER,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers.
CHAMOIS SKINS,
SUPERFINE DRY COLORS,
LEAD PENCILS, &C.

N. B.—With largely increased cash capital they hope to be enabled to offer inducements, and invite CLOSE BUYERS to inspect their large stock.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1873.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

Building on southwest corner Lake and State-sts.

E. A. DRUMMOND,
United States Court Room.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE CLAIMS.

I will pay liberally for a few Great Western, Merchants', Home, Equitable, Chicago Fire, or Lumberman.

J. N. WITHERELL,
203 Wabash-av.

SHEET IRON, &c.

Chicago Plate and Bar Mill Company,

Manufacturers of

Sheet Iron and Boiler Plate, Office 752 Wabash-av.

Will purchase in ten or car-load lots Cast and Wrought Turnings and Borings, Heavy and Light Cast and Wrought Scrap. JOHN R. AYER, President.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS.

Fine Office and Library Furniture. Large stock and very low prices, at BOSTWICK'S,
120 and 122 West Washington-st.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in the Credit Mobilier Investigation Yesterday.

Schuyler Colfax Explains How He Retired from the Company Minus Five Hundred Dollars.

Allison Telegraphs His Disclaimer from New York, Saying Ames is Mistaken.

A Dull Day in the Legislative Halls—Blighting Effect of the Investigation.

The Colorado State-Makers Likely to be Greatly Disappointed.

Immense German Immigration Probable in the Spring.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A DULL DAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The session of the House, to-day, was unusually dull and languid. The members had been occupied all the morning in reading such abstracts of the Credit Mobilier testimony as appeared in the local papers, and they came to the Capitol with a dejected air, and with very little spirit for taking hold of public business. The almost universal feeling seemed to be, that the developments made by the Investigating Committee would shock the public sense, and greatly lessen the confidence of the people in Congress. A new member from the West expressed the general sentiment, when he said to a group of friends, just before the House convened, "when such men as these," mentioning half a dozen named in the Ames testimony, "are shown to be implicated in this wretched business, what would the public think of the rest of us?" Throughout the whole day, business dragged heavily, and barely a quorum could be got to vote upon any question.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY FUND.

In the morning hour, the Foreign Affairs Committee reported, through Mr. Wood, a bill authorizing the Attorney General to examine the claims of certain insurance companies for losses sustained through the bark Chaldea, which was driven, through stress of weather, on the Chinese coast, boarded by an armed force, plundered and burned. The insurers now ask for repayment of the losses from the Chinese Indemnity fund. This bill was beaten, chiefly because few members could be got to listen to Wood's explanation of the case.

VENEZUELAN CLAIMS.

Mr. Packard, from the same Committee, passed without opposition the bill to compel Venezuela to pay the claims of United States citizens, adjudicated by the Convention of 1866.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The rest of the day was spent in Committee of the Whole on the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Appropriation bill, making but little progress. Two hours were occupied in discussing a paragraph providing for the payment of members of Congress from March to December, prior to the meeting of the new Congress, and before they are sworn in. Now that the spring session has been abolished, members cannot get any pay until the House organizes in December as the law now reads, and many of them object to being cut off from the public crib for so long a time. The paragraph was finally adopted with an amendment, providing that where a notice of contest is sent to the Clerk, the member whose seat is contested shall not receive pay.

INDIAN SURVEYS.

The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs asks Congress to appropriate $500,000 for the survey of the exterior boundaries of Indian reservations, and of subdividing portions of the same money, to be expended in Washington Territory and in the Indian Territory.

ENGINEERING STATISTICS.

General Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, in reply to a resolution of the House, furnished some interesting items of information to-day. These are, first, that it will cost about $7,500,000 to dig a canal from the Mississippi River to deep water in the Gulf of Mexico; second, that $2,769,200 has been spent on the canal around the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River, and, third, that the canal around the Falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, has thus far cost the Government $2,887,462.

RECOMMENDATION WITHDRAWN.

Secretary Belknap has informed the House that he wishes to withdraw his recommendation for an appropriation for a supply depot at San Antonio, Texas. As a reason for changing his opinion on this subject, he furnishes a letter from General Sherman, who says that the completion of the railway now rapidly building southward from Kansas, through the Indian Territory, will make it advisable, on the ground of economy, that the supplies for all the forts in Northern Texas should go by that route instead of by the old route *via* Galveston and San Antonio, and that a supply depot at the latter place would therefore soon become of little use.

THE CAPITAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The House Appropriation's Committee agreed, to-day, to give the Washington Board of Health $39,000 for the purchase of ambulances, the erection of an hospital, and the proper care of small-pox patients, and to provide for universal vaccination, and the adoption of such measures as will prevent the spread of the disease, which is alarmingly prevalent in the city. There seems to be no good reason why Congress should appropriate the money, except that the District Government is impecunious, the Board of Public Works having cleaned out its Treasury. Sargent failed to get consent to introduce the bill in the House for passage.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

The President of the German Emigration Society of this city, to-day, received a letter from the North German Society, advising him that the Commission representing the latter organization, and which contemplates purchasing large tracts of land in the West for benefit of immigrating colonies, will sail for New York on the 12th inst. The letter prophesies an enormous German emigration, when the season opens, in spite of the advanced transportation rates. It is stated that the conviction is profound among the German masses, notwithstanding all the professions made to the contrary, that the home Government expects war, and that emigration is discouraged on that account. It also says among those who will embark for this country in the spring are 12,000 from the wine countries, where the wine crop failed this year, and where there are no prospects for years to come. Then there are about ten thousand tobacco growers and manufacturers, who are disgusted with the duty and the internal tax on this article, who propose to transfer their energies and their industries to this side of the Atlantic. The letter closes by saying that, notwithstanding the glory attending Germany consequent upon the war with France, the low wages, high cost of living, and expectation of service in the Landwehr in times of peace, and in the [illegible] in case of war, the spirit of discontent was never so strong as at present among the German masses.

THE COLORADO OFFICE-SEEKERS.

According to advices received here, there is quite a little revolution in the Territory of Colorado, growing out of its anticipated admission as a State, and the numerous expected changes in the Federal appointments on the 4th of March next. There are so many Senatorial aspirants, as well as Gubernatorial claimants and applicants for subordinate Federal positions, that it would seem as if the whole male population of the Territory were, in one way or another, reaching in this direction for aid and recognition. The slate, as made up, includes Chaffee and Evans for the Senate, and the Chairman of the Republican Territorial Central Committee as Governor in place of the present incumbent, General McCook. The petition against the reappointment of the latter, of which mention was made a few days since, is characterized as a sorehead intrigue on the part of the corruptionists of the Indian and railroad rings of the Territory to have McCook displaced for a man who will be found more serviceable in behalf of their interests. A counter petition, representing the views of the settlers and the citizens generally, is to be gotten up in McCook's favor. It may be stated that the President and the Administration generally look at these small wars for offices in the Territory with about the same disgust that they do upon the more serious disturbances among the "carpet bag" politicians in the Southern States. However, there is not the least danger that Colorado will be admitted for at least five years yet, and so all these ambitious aspirants are premature. Evans arrived here to-day with four railroad bills, which he wants to get through the present Congress.

THE TETON SIOUX.

It is stated that in view of the extraordinary developments with regard to the uncertain existence of any such tribe of Indians as the Teton Sioux, together with other complicated questions constantly arising, the Department of the Interior will urge the early passage of a bill authorizing the taking of a careful and uniform census of all the Indian tribes on the Continent, not only as to the actual members of the various tribes and bands, but with a view to furnishing also such data on several important points as will enable the Government to act and deal understandingly in the premises in the future.

LAW BUSINESS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Some weeks ago, upon a conference and exchange of views between Mr. Garfield, Chairman of the House Committee of Appropriations, Attorney General Williams, Postmaster General Creswell, and Mr. Abbott, Commissioner of Statute Revision, relative to the inconveniences and inconsistencies incident to the present system of conducting the law business of the departments, it was agreed that a bill should be presented to Congress providing for an amendment of the law. Such a bill has been drafted by Mr. Abbott, and introduced by Mr. Garfield, and will doubtless come up for action at an early date.

Should it be passed, the general result will be, that, besides the Solicitor of the Treasury and Solicitor of Internal Revenue and Naval Solicitor, whose duties remain unchanged, there will be a Solicitor for each Department, whose duties will be to advise the Head of the Department upon questions of law, and to assist in the performance of duties, requiring learning in the law. Such Solicitors will be strictly associated with the Departments respectively. But all proceedings in courts of justice in behalf of the United States will be subject to the general control and direction of the Department of Justice. At present, the Departmental Solicitors are, by law, subject to the Attorney General, but in practice, they are attached to the Departments which they serve, and the Attorney General is without convenient means of controlling their course, and several of the Departments are without legal advisers.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Senate yesterday confirmed a large number of promotions in the regular army, made during recess, and also confirmed the appointments of all the cadets in the last graduating class at West Point to be Second Lieutenants.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court, yesterday, decided, in the case of Hutchings against the State of California, that settlement upon the public domain does not confer such rights upon the settler as will prevent Congress in its discretion from disposing of the land for other purposes. Congress is not restricted in power to dispose of lands by sale or donation, or pre-emption rights. Hutchings had settled on the Yo Semite tract long before it was granted to California for a public park.

In the case of the United States *vs.* Bennett *et al.*, the judgment for the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio is reversed, the Court deciding that the repeal of the statute, under which the penalty was imposed on defendants as sureties on certain transportation bonds, does not operate to defeat a suit brought for breach of conditions thereon, before the repeal was enacted.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

ANOTHER CURRENCY BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Bills were introduced: By Mr. BUCKINGHAM—amendatory of the National Currency act of June 30, 1864. The bill provides for free banking; prohibits direct or indirect payment of interest on deposits; allows United States bonds bearing coin interest to be counted as well as lawful money in the reserves; and provides that banks may redeem their circulating notes either in coin, or in legal tenders, or in United States bonds at par, with accrued interest, at the option of the banks. It also provides that United States legal-tenders in sums of $1,000 may be redeemed on demand of the holder, either with coin or with United States currency bonds bearing coin interest of 3.65 per cent, and that the principal of any United States bonds bearing coin interest shall, on demand by the holder, be paid by the United States Treasurer in legal-tender notes, and the interest in coin. All bonds issued under the provisions of this act are to be free from State and municipal taxation. The last section requires the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds as herein described, legal-tender notes of denominations not less than $100 and $5, respectively, and to make all regulations necessary to the executive provisions of this act.

A LAND SPECULATION.

By Mr. ANTHONY—Directing the Secretary of the Navy to enter into contract with the New York & Brooklyn Improvement Company for the lease and improvement of the swamp and overflowed lands connected with the United States Navy Yard at Brooklyn. The Company is to expend $500,000 in the said improvements, and enjoy the use of the lands and contemplated docks for fifty years as compensation therefor, or be reimbursed if the Government takes the property sooner.

ELECTORAL DISPUTES.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—A joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment to provide that disputes arising with regard to the persons chosen as Electors of President and Vice President, in any State, shall be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS ELECTIONS.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the resolution offered by him yesterday, directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire and report whether the recent election has been conducted in Louisiana and Arkansas in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to inquire, also, what contests have arisen out of the election, and what measures are necessary to provide for the determination of such contests in future.

Mr. THURMAN said although he would vote for the resolution, he did not wish to be committed to all that was implied in it. The resolution directed the Committee to inquire whether the recent election had been conducted in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States, but, under the Constitution, the United States had no right to make any laws on the subject, except to fix the time for holding the election. The resolution, therefore, seemed to assume for Congress a broader jurisdiction than that granted by the Constitution. As to the recent events in Louisiana and Arkansas, he believed that a great error had been committed, and a great wrong perpetrated, but he would not speak on that subject now, lest he should provoke debate.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said this was undoubtedly one of the most important subjects that had ever come before Congress, and that, in his opinion, an amendment to the Constitution would be the proper remedy for the difficulty arising in such cases as those in Arkansas and Louisiana.

Mr. SHERMAN thought it would be unwise to go into debate on this subject in advance of the information which this resolution was designed to obtain, and in deference to his colleague (Mr. Thurman), he would modify the resolution so as to direct the Committee to inquire whether the election was held in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the laws of said States.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought it very doubtful whether Congress had the right to inquire whether the election had been conducted in accordance with the laws of a State.

Mr. EDMUNDS thought the resolution had better go over until Monday.

Mr. SHERMAN urged its immediate passage.

Mr. CONKLING thought it unnecessary to discuss at this time the constitutional questions involved in the resolution.

The resolution was then passed.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Unfinished business being in order, the Indian appropriation bill was then resumed, and the usual discussion of the Indian policy then followed.

An amendment was adopted directing the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to Congress what appropriations may, in his judgment, be dispensed with. An amendment was adopted appropriating $50,000 to remove the Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin to the Indian Territory, if they consent.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

NEW BILLS.

Several bills were introduced, and appropriately referred.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. F. C. BUNNELL, of Pennsylvania, took the oath, and was assigned his seat. He fills the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. MERCER.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. HALE reported the Naval Appropriation bill, appropriating $18,884,993, which was made the special order for next Saturday.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY FUND.

A bill was reported authorizing the Attorney General to examine the claims of the China Insurance Company of Boston, and other owners of the cargo of the bark Caldera, to be paid out of the Chinese indemnity fund. After discussion the bill was recommitted.

THE VENEZUELAN CLAIMS.

Mr. PACKARD, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to enforce the stipulations of the Convention with Venezuela of April 25, 1866, and the payment of the adjudicated claims. The bill was passed without discussion.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

Mr. NIBLACK, from the Committee on Appropriations reported the Annual Fortification bill which was made the special order for Tuesday next. The bill appropriates $1,999,000.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the Chair, on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates in the aggregate $17,041,352.

On motion of Mr. M'CRARY and amendment was adopted, forbidding the payment of contestants in contested election cases. In the course of his remarks, he stated that the amount paid to unsuccessful contestants during the last Congress was $105,601. After disposing of twelve pages, being one-fifth of the bill, the Committee rose.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The SPEAKER announced the following Select Committee, ordered yesterday on the Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific Railroad questions: Wilson, of Indiana, Shellabarger, Hoar, Swann, and Slocum.

RESIGNED.

The SPEAKER presented the resignation of Mr. BEVERIDGE, as Congressman-at-Large from Illinois.

House adjourned.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The following is additional testimony taken by the Credit Mobilier Investigation Committee:

M'COMB'S TESTIMONY.

In McComb's examination the following appears:

Question—Did you understand that other stock was given to any persons except those named in your memorandum?

Answer—I think he (Ames) claimed that Brooks, member of Congress, got what was apportioned to him out of this amount. Mr. Brooks is the only member of Congress who is known to have received any of this stock without a fair consideration.

Question—Are you speaking of stock obtained for him by Ames?

Answer—A portion of it, 32 shares, came from him.

Question—Was the stock put into his hands?

Answer—I don't know. I think the stock that Mr. Brooks received was given by Alley's direction, and not by that of Ames. All I know in regard to Brooks receiving any of this stock is this: I saw Brooks' and Alley together several times, and heard Brooks pressing Alley to let him have 50 shares of Credit Mobilier stock; heard him say to Alley that if he would accord him that privilege and give him stock, he would take care of the Democratic side of the House. Brooks was, at that time, either Government Director, or said that he would have himself made Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad. I overheard such conversation between Brooks and Alley. Alley finally consented to give him fifty shares of that stock. It was transferred to Brooks or his son-in-law Neilson. I don't know precisely when the transfer was made. Alley gave his pledge that Brooks should have fifty shares.

ALLEY'S TESTIMONY.

John B. Alley testified that he never had any conversation with Brooks relative to shares, and never gave or sold a share of the stock of the Credit Mobilier to Brooks or to any member. The statement of M'Comb is a fabrication. Alley then went into a lengthened history of the first starting of the subscriptions to the road for the Credit Mobilier, and stated that it was only upon the most earnest solicitation of Oakes Ames that he (Alley) was prevailed upon to take stock at the start, and invest $50,000 in it. Alley continued saying that Ames also persuaded Senator Grimes and Congressman Hogan to take stock at the same time, and there was not the least suggestion that there was any corruption in it. Ames himself put in $1,000,000. After the election of Directors of the Credit Mobilier Company, they found 650 shares standing in the name of Thomas C. Durant, not paid for, and, upon inquiry, Durant gave evasive answers, and he was told they must be paid for, or sold for the benefit of the Company. Trouble ensued with Durant; he was turned out of office, and Alley and his friends obtained control. These 650 shares were carried along, Ames making every effort to sell them. Alley's further statement appeared to show that Ames induced Wilson to invest $2,000 of his wife's money, the proceeds of presents to Mrs. Wilson on their silver wedding, but upon reports being circulated which seemed to cast a shade of impropriety upon the transaction, Wilson insisted upon their being taken back. Alley gave a statement relative to the manner in which Dawes became possessed of some shares, but which he gave back to Ames on learning that there was to be a suit: also that, although Boutwell had conversed with Alley and Ames about taking ten shares, he did not take any of the stock, and never had anything to do with it. Alley's testimony also shows that Scofield pursued a similar course to Boutwell.

Adjourned to Jan. 7.

YESTERDAY'S INVESTIGATION.

The Credit Mobilier Committee resumed the investigation this morning. Mr. Colfax, after a brief preliminary statement, was sworn, and gave his testimony in written form, as follows:

COLFAX' TESTIMONY.

I had expected after the Speaker had testified I would be the next one invited before this Committee, on Dec. 16, to be allowed to testify, and that my testimony might be made public. I state, explicitly, that no one ever gave or offered to give me any shares of stock in Credit Mobilier or Union Pacific Railroad. I have never received, nor had tendered to me, any dividends in cash, stock, or bonds accruing upon any stock in either of said organizations, and neither Mr. Ames nor any other person connected with either of said organizations, ever asked me to vote for or against any measures, affecting the interests of either, directly or remotely, or to use any personal or official influence in their favor. I desire, however, to state all the circumstances through which, probably, my name came to be associated with this organization. Five years ago, about the time of the holiday recess, I was conversing on the floor of the House with Mr. Ames, in regard to the Pacific Railroad, in favor of the building of which I had previously made hundreds of public addresses. In the course of this conversation, he asked me if I would not like to purchase some stock in the Credit Mobilier. Up to that time I knew nothing of its capital or profits, and I inquired of him as to its objects and the value of its stock. As near as I can recall this conversation, after the lapse of so many years, I was informed by him that it was a legally incorporated company, composed of the principal stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad, who were themselves building the road instead of letting it out to contractors, who always expected large profits for their risk, and their advances of money for supplies. I told him, after this explanation, that it looked like a good and safe investment for one of limited means, and I would be willing to purchase twenty or thirty shares at a fair price, if I had the money, but I added frankly that I could not pay for them until two or three months afterwards, as my housekeeping expenses in the opening months after the session were much larger than the average. He replied that he would contract to sell me twenty shares at par if I would, in addition agree to pay the interest until the final payment. I inquired what per cent it would pay, and he replied that there had been large dividends, but as the road was pushed further into the interior the profits might not be large, though they would be very surely remunerative. The Union Pacific Railroad had no legislation that I know of pending before Congress at that time, nor did I suppose there would be any in the future, as the last amendment to their charter authorizing the issue of first mortgage bonds, which should have priority over the Government lien, had been enacted in 1864, over three years before this conversation. Inferring that any questions arising under their charter would be judicially settled, and supposing at any rate that I had the same right to purchase this stock as to buy stock in a National Bank chartered by Congress, or in a manufactory, I told him I would agree to purchase twenty shares at par and interest, to be paid for as soon as I had the money. Some weeks or months afterward, at the same session, I paid Ames about $500 in cash on this contract of purchase, being all the money I had, but received no dividend nor certificate of stock, in whole or in part. My impression is that he told me that one or two dividends had been earned, but that they were not in cash, and were as yet unadjusted. Certainly I did not receive any, and was not offered any in cash, or bonds, or stock, then or since.

A few months or weeks after this, I heard a rumor that unpleasant controversies existed among the largest stockholders, which were certain to involve the organization in prolonged litigation. The very day I heard this rumor I told Ames that no profits, present or prospective, could induce me to buy into a lawsuit; that I had never been during all my life a plaintiff or defendant in a court of justice; that I must therefore recede entirely from the transaction between us. I did not want stock on any terms that would make me a party to litigation. He assented to this, and nothing was said as to the money paid, my anxiety being not to get into a lawsuit. All these things occurred at the same session of Congress, five years ago, which closed in the summer of 1868.

The next year, or year after, Ames suspended payment in consequence, as was said, of financial involvements connected with the Pacific Road and his creditors gave him an extension on his liabilities. But, regretting his failure and its cause, I told him to dismiss from his mind the small amount of money between us. I suppose but for this he would have repaid the money I had paid him. I may repeat, therefore, that neither stock nor bonds were given to me, nor offered to be given to me; that I never received a dollar in bonds, stock, or money as dividends; that I did contract to purchase twenty shares of stock in the Company at par and interest, but that after partial payment I withdrew entirely from what I regarded as an incomplete contract from repugnance to being involved in litigation, and that, instead of being enriched by it $1,000 or $20,000, as has been charged, I am voluntarily out of pocket $500, and have been for nearly five years.

Mr. Colfax remarked that he might add one hundred more. Ames never paid him the value of a dollar on any account whatever.

The Chairman asked whether the witness had a knowledge of any ownership of the stock by any member of Congress, to which he replied he had no such personal knowledge. The witness had been for years regarded as in favor of building the Pacific Railroad. He had made speeches and written in favor of it, and thought the Government ought to build it if capitalists could not be interested for that purpose.

ALLEY AGAIN TESTIFIES.

John B. Alley said that, before resuming his testimony, he should like to make a few observations. He hoped the Committee would allow the fullest investigation into all matters which would have a tendency to throw light on all the questions connected with the charges before the Committee. It seemed hard for men deserving not censure, but praise, to have their names inscribed on the records of the country, charged with acts which, if true, ought to consign them to eternal infamy, but every act and circumstance, in his judgment, established their innocence. The record would show that Ames was honest, and that the cry of "stop thief" was raised by the thieves themselves.

Mr. Alley then read a long paper, giving a history of the building of the railroad and the conduct of the Company.

He was cross-examined as to the Capital of the Railroad Company, value of dividends, &c.

The Chairman said he had sent a subpœna to the Secretary of the Company to bring the books, showing the holders of the stock, or who have received dividends. The Committee then adjourned, and Alley's cross-examination will be resumed to-morrow.

ALLISON'S DISCLAIMER.

Mr. McCrary, of the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee, to-day received the following despatch from Mr. Allison:

BREVOORT HOUSE, NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Please say to your Committee that Oakes Ames is in error. He mailed to me ten shares of the Union Pacific and ten shares of the Credit Mobilier certificates. I returned the certificates to him by mail. He also sent me a check for one Mobilier dividend, to which I had no claim, and I included the amount of the check in a sight draft on New York, payable to his order. Please disclaim on my behalf any shareholding or interest in the Credit Mobilier or Union Pacific stocks. I have not had any, and have not derived any profit therefrom. (Signed) WM. B. ALLISON.

SPRINGFIELD.

Governor Koerner Resigns His Position as Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 7.—Governor Koerner presented his resignation as Railroad Commissioner to-day, as follows:

The law under which you were pleased to appoint me one of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners provides that said Commissioners shall hold their office until the next meeting of the General Assembly and until their successors are appointed and qualified. As some time may elapse before successors are appointed and qualified, but as professional and private business make it desirable for me to devote my exclusive attention to it, I herewith beg leave to resign my office, said resignation to take effect to-day. In thus severing my official intercourse with you, I cannot but express my highest appreciation of the great interest you have taken in the success of the Commission,—or, rather, of the new system inaugurated by the new Constitution, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof; also of the kind and considerate manner in which you have treated the members of the Commission in their official intercourse with you. For all of which accept my cordial thanks and expression of the great consideration with which I am, most respectfully yours, G. KOERNER.

Death of an Actor.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—W. J. Halpin, an actor, died at noon, to-day, at the St. James Hall, from effect of injuries received last Thursday night in playing his part at Pike's Opera House as "Big Wolf," with Ned Buntline's company. The injury produced a disease of the stomach. Halpin was a resident of the city, and was only temporarily engaged with Buntline. He was a young man of some promise in the profession.

Jealousy and Murder.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 7.—At Moravia, near here, on the 5th inst., William J. N. Sheppard, a farmer, and a Mrs. Sophia M. Hiltsman, were foully murdered by John Hiltsman, husband of Mrs. Hiltsman, at the residence of Sheppard. Hiltsman was from Madison, Ga., and was stopping at Sheppard's house, and was doubtless jealous of his wife. Sheppard was highly esteemed, and leaves a widow and three daughters.

The Case of Mrs. Wharton.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 7.—In the case of Mrs. Wharton, to-day, the entire session of the court was consumed in an argument on a motion to quash the indictment, which was finally overruled by the Court. The empanelling of a jury will begin to-morrow.

A Temperance Town.

PRINCETON, Ill., Jan. 6.—The Temperance Town Council was re-elected for 1873 by 80 majority.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Caucus Nominations for Officers of the Illinois General Assembly.

Organization of the Wisconsin Assembly Yesterday.

Nothing Doing of Moment in the Louisiana Legislatures.

Message of Governor Dix, of New York.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 7.—The two Houses will open to-morrow pretty full, nearly all the members having arrived. To-day was spent in listening to the arguments of candidates for offices, preparatory to the final action of the caucuses to-night.

The Republicans called their caucuses in the usual way, and the opposition invited members of the Liberal party to meet together. Liberal Republicans and Democrats participated in the caucus. The Republican Senate caucus was held in the Secretary of State's office. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Whiting. Mr. Hampton was made Chairman, and Mr. Jacobs, Secretary. Mr. Whiting suggested that it was not deemed advisable to elect a President then, or to appoint Chairmen of the Committees. He moved that they go on to the election of the necessary officers. The motion prevailed. Colonel Parker, of Marshall; E. H. Griggs, Winnebago: D. A. Roy, McLean, and John P. Baker, of Springfield, were nominated for Clerk. The ballot resulted: Parker, 11; Griggs, 6; Ray, 12; Baker, 1; Another ballot resulted: Ray, 16; Parker, 13; Griggs, 1. Ray was nominated. The following nominations were then made: First Assistant Secretary, James H. Paddock, Kankakee; Second Assistant, Cyrus H. Kendall, Clay; Third Assistant, Samuel Parker; Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, A. J. Alden, Pope; Assistant, H. C. Ballard, Cook; Sergeant-at-Arms, William A. Moore, Kane; Assistant, F. M. Malone, Christian; Postmaster, R. C. Staples, Sangamon; Assistant, A. W. Kellogg, Livingston; John M. Adair, Carroll, Temporary Secretary; Cooley, Madison, Temporary Sergeant-at-Arms. The Senators solemnly pledged themselves to support the nominees. Mr. Hampton was elected Permanent Chairman of the caucus, and it adjourned.

The Republican House caucus met at 8 p. m., in the Senate Chamber. On motion of Mr. Hildrup, J. H. Shaw, of Carroll, was chosen Chairman, and Miles S. Ray, of Grundy, Secretary. Hildrup, Wicker, Starr, and Moffit were appointed a Committee to arrange for temporary organization. Shelby M. Cullom, of Sangamon, was unanimously nominated for Speaker. Dan Shepard, of Cook, was unanimously nominated for Clerk. Joseph F. Allison, of Carroll, was nominated for First Assistant Clerk. The following nominations were then made: John D. Hamilton, of Hancock, Second Assistant Clerk; G. W. Johns, of Wayne, Third Assistant Clerk; Andrew G. Kirkbride, of Fulton, Doorkeeper; Thomas Rountree, of Jacksonville, colored, First Assistant Doorkeeper; J. R. Roberts, of Jackson, Second Assistant Doorkeeper; W. F. Wilton, of Clinton, Postmaster; Thos. Woods, of Mattoon, Assistant Postmaster; William I. Allen, of Springfield, Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk; D. E. Shiel, of Iroquois, First Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk; E. Roche, of Peoria, Second Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk. Rountree and Cullerton, of Chicago, attended the Republican caucus to-night. They were formerly Democrats.

The Liberal caucuses were held in the parlors of the Leland. In the Senate caucus, Mr. Burke, of Macoupin, occupied the chair, and Mr Casey, of Jefferson, Secretary. The following nominations were made: President *pro tem.* S. P. Cummings, of Fulton; Secretary, W. H. Mantz, of Jefferson; Assistant, E. A. Snively, of Macoupin; Second Assistant, J. C. Doty, Perry; Enrolling Clerk, C. P. Beebe, Will; Assistant, Miss Hattie M. Lane, Christian; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. Daniels, Morgan; Assistant, D. Brewster, Cumberland. Perry A. Armstrong, of Grundy, was chosen President, Bernard Wick, of St. Clair, Secretary, and Luke H. Hite, of St. Clair, Assistant Secretary. The following candidates were nominated: For Speaker, Newton R. Casey, of Pulaski; Clerk, Joshua L. Marsh, of Cook; First Assistant, Robert W. Ross, of Fayette; Second Assistant, Edwin Dyson, of Schuyler; Doorkeeper, Geo. W. Penwick, of Kane; Assistant, Geo. W. Long, of Christian; Postmaster, Joseph Ulmensnider; of Gallatin; Assistant, A. J. Crebbs, of Randolph; Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, W. Mudge, of Madison; Assistant, Lewis M. Babcock. It was agreed upon to vote for Lyman Trumbull for United States Senator. The caucus of the Liberal House members decided unanimously to vote for Lyman Trumbull for United States Senator, and reported its action to the Senate caucus, which decided to postpone the consideration of the matter until a joint caucus was held.

It is not probable that the election of President of the Senate will occur immediately. Senators are disposed to wait to learn more of the candidates. Early, who is ahead, opposes procrastination. His competitors favor it. Burns appeared to-day, and has been working vigorously, and with some success. Short is likewise doing his best, but his prospects are not cheering. Rogers' chances are slim. He may be considered out of the race. Sanford, of Knox, came to-day and stated he would feel constrained to accept the honor, if the Senate saw fit to confer it. At an informal caucus held this afternoon, a Committee of the Senate was appointed to revise the list of Committees. They decided to add one on Judicial Department; one on Revision of the Statutes; to divide the State institutions into charitable and educational, and mining and manufactures into manufactures and mines and mining, thereby increasing the number to thirty-three, equal to the number of Republican Senators, so that none might be dissatisfied. Railroads and warehouses, if this report be adopted, will be confided to one Committee as before.

The latest slate on Committees is, Charitable Institutions, Baldwin or Wilcox; Finances, Strong; Judiciary, Upton or Waite, with Upton leading; Insurance, Early; Public Buildings, Castle; Judicial Department, Palmer; Revenue, Canfield; Penitentiary, Burns; Corporations, Jacobs; Railroads, Whitney; Municipalities, Donahue, McGrath or Reynolds.

The Chairmanship of the House Judiciary is the subject of fierce discussion, Mr. Cullom insisting that it shall be tendered to Hay, giving Shaw the second place, with another important Chairmanship. Shaw's friends demand that he shall be at the head of the Judiciary, especially as Hay expresses no ardent wish for the place. Shaw will probably succeed if Hay declines, though Bushnell is believed to be Cullom's second choice.

Southern members are urging Burkley, of Wayne, for the Penitentiary, and the North presents Johnson, of Rock Island. Hildrup will get Railroads. No one has been mentioned yet in connection with the canal. Broadwell is talked of for the Printing case. He does not get the Judicial Department.

It has transpired that an effort to revive official reporting will be made, and interested parties are busy agitating the subject among new members. Sheldon, of Champaign, will champion the measure in the Senate, and Wicker, of Cook, who declares they must have it, may do so in the House.

The Governor's message is still in the hands of the printer. It will be transmitted to the Assembly Thursday morning. Governor Oglesby's

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

COUNTY SUPPLIES.

Opening of Bids by the County Commissioners.

Cheap Boots and Shoes---Decidedly Low Rates for Burials---Provisions for Paupers.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, President Miller in the chair. There were present Commissioners Ashton, Bogue, Clough, Crawford, Galloway, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Russell, and Singer.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of Public Charities, asking for increased accommodations for small-pox patients at the County Poor House. It was referred to the Committee on Poorhouse and Paupers, with power to act.

The Board then proceeded to open and examine bids for furnishing supplies to Cook County. Three bids, handed in after the time announced for receiving them, were rejected on motion of Commissioner Crawford.

The bids having been opened, on motion of Commissioner Crawford, the Board resolved itself into Committee of the Whole. The bids were taken up and acted upon in the following order:

For boots and shoes the only bidders were Philip Apfel and L. Deitrich. The bid of Mr. Deitrich was accepted, and the contract awarded as follows: For men's shoes, per pair, $1.75; boys', $1.25; womens', $1.25; misses', $1; childrens', 75 cents.

For wood there was but one bid received, that of Henry Harms, who proposed to furnish body oak and ash, at the Poor House and Asylum, at $10 per cord, being nearly $4 more than was paid last year. The price was deemed too high, and no action was taken on the bid.

For the burial of paupers there were three bids: William Heinrich, to bury at $2.50 each, and furnish well stained pine coffins and a comfortable conveyance to the burying ground; William Niemeyer would do the same at $3 each; Niemeyer & Co. would bury at $2 each. The latter bid was accepted, on condition that coffins and conveyances are furnished.

For milk for the County Hospital, Charles Haines' bid was the only one—at 20 cents per gallon for the first three months; at 16 cents for the next six months, and at 20 cents for the last three months. The bid was laid over.

For butter, William P. Gray put in a bid at 25 cents per pound delivered; A. G. Hanchett & Co., at 19 cents; Fred. Boerner, at 19¼ cents—all to be No. 1 table butter. Mr. Boerner will furnish beans of first-class quality at $2.50 per bushel. The bid of Mr. Boerner, on butter, was accepted.

For bread, there were bids by Fred. Kleinhaus at 3½ cents per pound; Schweinfurth Bros. & Co., 3⅝ cents; Thompson & Templeton, 3¾ cents; Fred. Volz, 3 16-100 cents; August Presmeyer, 3 7-16 cents; C. J. Verdier, 3 7-16 cents; C. L. Woodman & Co., 4¼ cents; August Hoffer, 3¼ cents; and A. McGowin, 3¾ cents. It was determined to take no action on these bids until samples are furnished. Among other bids was one which proposed supplying "one pound of bread for the West Division."

For delivering flour at the Poor House, Schweinfurth Bros. & Co. bid $6.75 per barrel. They agree to furnish the same quality as last year, for which they received $6.25 per barrel. This bid was laid over.

For furnishing drugs and medical supplies, bids were received from Hurlbut & Edsall, J. W. Ehrman, T. J. Bluthardt, G. A. Hoffman, and H. D. Garrison.

Inasmuch as nobody knew anything about drugs, Commissioner Miller moved that the matter be left to the Board for its action. This motion prevailed.

For meat there were bids from S. Werstrom & Co., J. G. Werstrom, C. & J. Schlund, Diamond & Sweetzer, Leonard Ingalls, Wm. Foley, John Ruff & Co., Chas. Canissus & Co., O. G. Smith, Wm. Coker, Kenster & Kemp, Wm. Reinhardt & Co., T. Kohlhammer, and S. S. Nutting. The prices ranged from 5 to 5¾ cents per pound for meats for paupers and Poor House, and from 8 to 10 cents per pound for extra quality for the hospitals. No action was taken on these bids.

For groceries there were bids from Z. M. Hall & Co., Jas. Forsyth & Co., and Allen, Correll & Co. No action was taken on them.

For printing blanks, etc., and supplying stationery, there were bids from the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, Smeal, Rebanks & Co., Ballard & Scully, Cameron, Amberg & Co., F. A. Pierce, Clark & Edwards, Sinclair & Blair, J. M. W. Jones, *Legal News* Company, James C. Robertson, and M. R. Kenny. No action was taken.

The Committee then arose and reported action to the Board, and the report was concurred in.

Commissioner Harrison moved the appointment of a committee of three to examine bids for flour, groceries, and bread; another for stationery and printing; another for drugs and medical supplies; and a fourth for other bids not acted upon, the meetings of these committees to be held openly, and the bidders interested invited to attend.

Commissioner Ashton claimed that the motion was out of order, as it conflicted with the resolution previously adopted by the Board, by which all bids must be opened and acted upon in the full Board.

Commissioner Clough sustained this view of the case.

Commissioner Galloway did not think that the point of order was well taken. The motion did not conflict with the previous resolution.

The Chairman decided that the motion did not conflict with the resolution, and was, therefore, not out of order.

The yeas and nays being called upon the motion for the appointment of Special Committees, it was carried by a vote of 7 to 6.

Commissioner Clough moved that the remaining bids be examined in the Board before being referred to the Special Committees.

Commissioner Harrison moved to amend so that the bids may be read, and not examined, in the open Board. The motion was carried.

The Board adjourned until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMICAL OUTLOOK FROM THE FARMERS' STANDPOINT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We hear much from the rostrum, through the mere party press, and sometimes even from the pulpit, about the unprecedented prosperity of the country. How far this may be true in respect of those who prosper by land-grants, bank, ship, and tariff subsidies, monopoly, speculation, stock-gambling, and public office, we are unable to say; but we do know that, so far as the agricultural interest is concerned, it is wholly without foundation in fact. On the contrary, matters are in a most unsatisfactory and discouraging condition. With corn at 10 to 18 cents per bushel, and pork at $3 to $3.25 per 100 pounds, and other products in a like rate, and with groceries and other necessary supplies at from 50 to 100 per cent higher than ten or twelve years ago, we cannot make the two ends meet—to say nothing about profit—unless we adopt the costume of our first parents, diet on the air, and drink slough-water.

To have any reward for our labor above that of the slave, we must have a radical change in the laws governing the distribution of the combined productions of capital and labor,—between money, or non-producing capital, and productive labor.

We have been accustomed to attribute the evils we are suffering wholly to exorbitant railroad-freights and tariff-monopolies; but, upon investigation, we find that, while these contribute directly and largely to the existing depressed condition of things, they are by no means the only, nor are they the main, source of these wrongs. After the most careful examination and thorough investigation of the subject in all its phases and bearings, we are led to the conclusion that these evils have their root in and are the legitimate out growth of the present vicious monetary system; and that railroad and manufacturing monopolies are but the means used by the money-power to appropriate the entire surplus earnings of industry and enterprise. It is clear, we think, that, so long as these railroad, manufacturing, and other corporations, as well as merchants and business men generally, have to pay the extortionate rates of interest demanded by the money-oligarchy,—which, under the present system, it has the power to enforce,—they must collect it from those who patronize them or purchase their goods and wares. It follows, we think, that we cannot have cheap transportation and general prosperity in our productive industries without a more equitable division of productions between capital and

tum. The many and various plans and schemes proposed for the regulation of the currency would seem to indicate a general unrest and dissatisfaction with the present system, as well as a desire for the adoption of a system better adapted to the wants of the Government and business-interests of the people than any we have had in the past. There is a general dread of getting back into the old ruts that have uniformly proved so disastrous to the business-interests of the country.

Among all the measures brought to public notice relating to this subject, none seems to us so well adapted to the wants of the Government and legitimate business interests of the country, or so generally acceptable to the people who produce and distribute the wealth and pay the taxes of the nation, as the system of a Legal-Tender currency issued by the Government directly to those who are able to pay for it in advance, either by returning the interest-bearing obligations of the Government, or in payment of supplies furnished or services rendered to the Government; and reconvertible, at the option of the holders, into Government bonds bearing an equitable rate of interest, not exceeding the average rate of increase in the National wealth, as recently discussed in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. This system would, we think, as you clearly show, give the people just as much or as little money as they might deem necessary for the transaction of their business,—each individual being at liberty to judge for himself how he will employ his own means, whether in the bonds of the Government, or in the lawful money of the nation.

This would stop all tinkering with the currency, either in Congress or by the Government officials; prevent all undue expansions and contractions of it by lock-ups or otherwise, as well as the high and fluctuating rates of interest that have, in the past, depressed all branches of productive industry, deranged all legitimate commerce, and made us little less than a nation of gamblers. With just such rate of interest on the Government bond as will make an equitable division of productions between capital and labor, all necessity, or even plausible pretext, for land-grants, steamship subsidies, tariff, or other special legislation, would be removed.

All useful improvements would be made, wherever there was a reasonable certainty that they would yield a greater profit than that derived from an investment in Government securities; and all legitimate business and enterprise could be conducted on a safe and reliable basis. By appropriating the money that would come into the Treasury under this system, as well as all derived from other sources, beyond that required to meet the current expenditures of the Government, to the payment of the national debt bearing a higher rate of interest than that allowed on the bonds issued under this system, the loanable funds would be rapidly increased, which would reduce the interest in all business transactions, and compel capital to seek investment where it would be subject to taxation.

In a word, unless there is some hidden fallacy not discernable by the common mind, it will meet every want of the Government and people, and is just what is needed to restore general and permanent property to all useful industry and commerce, so far as the same can be done by legislation.

Adopt this system, and then the usury laws may safely be abrogated. With a free currency, free trade in money can wrong no one; but, under the present money monopoly, the repeal of the usury laws would, we think, place the whole business community at the mercy of the currency-mongers and money-loaners.

The result of the struggle through which we have recently passed has been to remove from the political arena the questions that divided parties for several decades, if not from the earliest organization of the Government, and completely disorganized old political parties. We have now entered upon a new era. The paramount issue of the present and the immediate future are those relating to economical science, rather than abstract political problems, pre-eminent among which is the regulation of the currency. This is indeed a question of transcendent importance, and should be most carefully examined, thoroughly investigated, and fully and clearly discussed, before any system is permanently adopted. Better endure present evils until we can find a solid basis on which to establish our monetary system, than to adopt any makeshift policy. We are, therefore, heartily glad to see that THE TRIBUNE has taken hold of this subject, and we hope and trust that it will, with its acknowledged ability and fearless independence, continue to discuss it in all its length and breadth.

It is to the public journals that have the independence and courage to rise above all party trammels that the people have to look for the protection of their interests and the vindication of their rights, and not to those subject to party dictation.

FARMER.

LASALLE TOWNSHIP, Jan. 1, 1873.

WOMAN'S AID ASSOCIATION.

Regular Meeting Yesterday--Reports of Officers--What the Association Has Done and Will Do in the Future.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Aid Association was held yesterday afternoon in the lecture room of the Methodist Church Block, corner of Washington and Clark streets, President Culver in the chair.

Dr. Thomas, pastor of the Clark street Methodist Church, opened the meeting with prayer. Miss Dryer

THE SECRETARY,

in the absence of the Treasurer, Mr. Scovell, reported that no funds of importance had been handed to the Treasurer. She reported that Miss Bunker, the Manager of the Employment Bureau, had put into force the rule whereby every applicant for work was asked to pay $1, and the money refunded if work was not obtained. The rule had worked harm in some cases, but was growing into favor, and she believed that ultimately it would make the Employment Bureau self-sustaining.

EMPLOYMENT REPORT.

The report of the Employment and Visiting Committee for the months of November and December, showed that there had been donated for special cases $47.50. Ten families had been relieved and supported, and 294 situations found for women and girls. There had been held on the North Side during the month of December nineteen meetings, at which the aggregate attendance had been 1,200. On the West Side there had been thirteen mothers' meetings held. These were reported as being productive of much good, as enabling mothers who were raising families in poverty to receive encouragement and good advice. Among

THE DONATIONS

were twelve tons of coal from Mr. J. E. Young; Relief and Aid Society, $20; Mr. Cutter, $22. The Committee reported that the schools were greatly in need of teachers, and requested that the members send them as many as they could find. They reported that the various schools were very much in need of

OLD CLOTHING,

and requested that as much be sent in as could be found. Clothing may be left at 97 West Randolph street. Miss Dryer reported that the books of the Employment Bureau had been examined, and found to be kept by a good system.

APPOINTMENT.

It was reported that Mrs. Miller, the Superintendent of the schools, had been compelled to resign. The Committee of Managers recommended that Mrs. Anderson be appointed in Mrs. Miller's place. The recommendation was concurred in, and Mrs. Anderson employed.

In accordance with the arrangement reported at the last meeting, by which the

LADIES' CHRISTIAN UNION

became merged in the Aid Association, the Secretary reported that she had received property from the Union to the value of $800. On account of this donation, Mrs. Smith asked that Mrs. W. W. Patton, Mrs. George L. Scott, and Mr. T. B. Carter, of the Christian Union Society be elected honorary members of the Aid Association. The request was granted.

The Society adjourned.

Returned.

Wyandotte, Mich. (Jan. 3), Correspondence of the Detroit Tribune.

Quite a sensation has been created in this city by the return of Mayor Jewell, who eloped with Miss Mary Coellen some two months since, greatly to the astonishment of the entire community, leaving his own family in trouble and disgrace. At the next regular meeting of the Council the Mayor boldly appeared, declared that no vacancy had occurred in the Mayor's office, and that, consequently, Mr. John Bittorf was not legally elected Mayor by the Council. He then tendered his resignation formally and recommended Oliver Colborne, whereupon the Council elected Colborne, but by less than a majority of all the Board, which the charter requires, so that the election is invalid. There is a good deal of stir over the question. Who is Mayor of the city? Jewell's victim, the young girl, is said to be at Erie, Pa., whither her mother has gone with the intention of bringing her home if possible. Her brother and father have both threatened to shoot the seducer, but have not done so.

SANITARY MATTERS.

The Majority Report on the Slaughtering Question Adopted by the Board of Health.

Mortality Reports for December and the Past Week---Small-Pox.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Present, Messrs. Rauch, Hoard, Schloetzer, Johnson, and Reynolds. Several bills were audited and ordered paid.

THE SLAUGHTERING QUESTON.

Dr. Schloetzer submitted a minority report on the subject of rendering, adverse to a concentration of the business at the Stock Yards, owing to the lack of water, since a sufficient stream could not be obtained even with artesian wells. The slaughter houses already at the Stock Yards were a sufficient nuisance. He had examined the South Fork of the South Branch, and found it a second Healy Slough. The odors generally laid to Bridgeport had generally emanated from this stream. The Bridgeport places were less objectionable where they were than if located at the Stock Yards. It was dangerous, also, to give so much power to any private corporation, as was contemplated.

The majority report, which favors the erection of a grand model slaughter-house at the Stock Yards, as remedying the evils connected with rendering, etc., was taken up. This report favors also the extension of the jurisdiction of the Board over pretty much the whole county.

The majority report was adopted.

MONTHLY MORTALITY REPORT.

The Sanitary Superintendent submitted the mortality report for December. There were 707 deaths, or 57 more than in November. Of these 365 were males and 342 females; 169 were under one year. There were 66 deaths by small-pox, 82 by consumption, 74 by convulsion, 33 by typhoid fever, 51 by pneumonia, and 31 by croup. The mortality by wards was as follows: First, 1; Second, 6; Third, 15; Fourth, 20; Fifth, 17; Sixth, 50; Seventh, 53; Eighth, 66; Ninth, 52; Tenth, 23; Eleventh, 34; Twelfth, 19; Thirteenth, 20; Fourteenth, 19; Fifteenth, 95; Sixteenth, 44; Seventeenth, 84; Eighteenth, 25; Nineteenth, 7; Twentieth, 8.

A COMPARISON.

The following is the comparitive mortality by some of the causes of death.

Occasion.	Nov., 1872.	Dec., 1872.	Dec., 1871.
Accidents	22	23	26
Consumption	53	44	82
Convulsions	69	61	74
Croup	23	17	42
Typhoid fever	49	57	33
Heart diseases	11	11	16
Pneumonia	47	34	57
Small-pox	63	47	66
Tabes mesenterica	19	15	15
Under five	289	231	383
Born in Chicago (native parents)	56	61	74
Born in Chicago (foreign parents)	208	172	225

SMALL-POX.

During the month there were small-pox cases as follows: Second Ward, 4; Third, 15; Fourth, 4; Fifth, 3; Sixth, 7; Seventh, 19; Eighth, 13; Ninth, 23; Tenth, 7; Eleventh, 27; Twelfth, 6; Thirteenth, 3; Fourteenth, 1; Fifteenth, 58; Sixteenth, 4; Seventeenth, 8; Eighteenth, 6; Twentieth, 3. There was an increase of 21 on the South Side, a decrease of 3 on the West, and an increase of 14 on the North. In the last three months there have been 484 cases and 156 deaths. Boston had 1,793 cases and 543 deaths.

WEEKLY MORTALITY REPORT.

The Sanitary Superintendent also submitted the mortality report for last week, showing 160 deaths, or 12 less than last week. Of these 83 were males, and 77 females. There were 18 deaths by consumption, 17 by convulsions and pneumonia, and 24 by small-pox. There was a decrease of seven in the causes of death, and ten more deaths by small-pox—a decrease among those born in this country, and an increase among those born in foreign countries. The most marked feature was the increase by puerperal fever, pneumonia, and small-pox, and the decrease by convulsions and croup. Ward mortality shows an increase in the Seventh, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth, and a decrease elsewhere. The mean daily temperature was nineteen and a half degrees lower than for the preceding week. The increase in the number of infected houses is no greater than expected, though the total is greater than for any week in seven months. Two-thirds of the cases are in the northwestern part of the city. Special attention has been directed to this district, and it is hoped there will soon be a decrease. There are almost daily importations from other localities. Through the neglect of those in charge, varioloid has broken out in the Protestant Orphan Asylum. Children admitted to such a place should be vaccinated as soon as possible, particularly at present. The increase in deaths was expected, and was the sequence of the intensely cold weather. A great decrease in deaths and cases reported is expected this week. Cases have been reported at Nos. 19 Hubbard, 1653 Prairie avenue, 442 South Union, 356 and 217 West Polk, 371 and 312 Division, 104 Schiller, 150 Fulton, 249 and 239 Rucker, 165 and 65 West Indiana, 273 West Chicago avenue, 367 Reuben, 170 North Morgan, 243 and 208 Noble, 741 West Lake, 136 Fourteenth, 59 Archer avenue, 583 Milwaukee avenue, 194 Carroll, 248 North avenue, 375 South Canal, 27 Dussold, 134 Augusta, 23 Cornelia, 42 West Monroe, 476 North Franklin, 39 Newberry avenue, 20 West Quincy, 30 Bremer, 159 DeKoven, 126 Superior, 26 Mark, 238 First, 15 Bremer, 55 Fry, 795 Michigan avenue, 146 Bunker, 78 Canalport avenue, 22 Fourth, 351 North Reuben, 21 Sloan, 83 Iowa, and 915 Butterfield.

THE HEALTH OFFICER

reported that 21,048 nuisances had been abated during the year; 612 houses had been connected with sewers; 630 quarters of beef had been condemned, 296 boxes of peaches, 400 watermelons, 1,070 dozen eggs, 1,425 pounds of cheese, 6 barrels of potatoes, etc.; 10,285 loads of garbage had been removed, 7,636 of ashes, and 15,505 dead animals.

EARLY LAKE MARINE.

The First Sixteen Years of Steamboating on the Lakes—The "Great Misfortune" of 1821.

As my Lord Macaulay would observe in this connection, "every schoolboy knows" that the first steamer built on the lakes was called the *Walk-in-the-Water*, named, it is said, by the first Indian who saw her walk. She was launched at Black Rock, Niagara, in 1818, and visited Michilimackinac in the summer of that year. Schoolcraft, in his Memoirs, laments the loss of this fine steamer near the foot of Lake Erie in November, 1821. Schoolcraft's Detroit friend, in a doleful letter, thus bewails the event: "This accident may be considered as one of the greatest misfortunes which has ever befallen Michigan, for, in addition to its having deprived us of all certain and speedy communication with the civilized world, I am fearful that it will greatly check the progress of emigration and improvement. They speak of *three* new boats on Lake Erie next season. I hope they may be erected, but such reports are always exaggerated." The cautious old party was right, for only one new boat came out in 1822, the Superior, 300 tons, built at Buffalo, and subsequently converted into a full-rigged ship. After two years' service, she was wrecked on Lake Michigan, with the loss of several lives.

The Chippewa, which had a model similar in form to a muskmelon, was the only steamer which came out in 1824; she was 100 tons burthen, and plied between Buffalo and the Falls. In 1825, the Henry Clay, 348 tons, built on Lake Michigan; the Pioneer, 230 tons, built at Black Rock; and Niagara, 80 tons, built also at the latter place, were the only boats which commenced running that year. The two first named, after several years, went to decay at Buffalo. The Niagara, after being dismantled, was towed in shoal water at Toledo, where she remained for several years, and, in 1842, was set on fire and consumed.

In 1826, the only steamers commissioned were the William Penn and Enterprise, the former 275 tons, built at Erie, and commanded by Captain John F. Wright, the latter 250 tons, built at Cleveland, and commanded by Captain Miles. They served many years, until finally condemned, and were broken up at Buffalo. The majority of the steamers during that period of navigation were low pressure and carried masts. But two steamers were set afloat in 1829, viz.: the Wm. Peacock and Newburyport (small), the former 120 tons burden, and built at Barcelona, N. Y.; engine high pressure. During the month of September, 1830, shortly after leaving Buffalo, she exploded her boiler, by which calamity some fifteen lives was lost. The latter was 75 tons

by the steamer Sheldon Thompson, in 1832, she being employed by the Government to bring troops and provisions to Chicago during the Black Hawk war. On board of her was General Winfield Scott. The Thompson was commanded by Captain Edwards, father of the Rev. Arthur Edwards, of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*. Schoolcraft speaks of seeing the steamer Uncle Sam at Mackinaw on June 7, 1834, as "the first of a line to Chicago," and he writes quite like a modern journalist when he refers in a perfectly dizzying way to "this whirl of commerce between Buffalo and Chicago."

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Importance of Chicago's Trade with Europe, via the St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes.

Complaints About the Lack of Competent Officials in the Chicago Custom House.

It is probable that comparatively few people are aware of the present and rapidly-increasing volume and importance of Chicago's direct trade with Europe *via* the St. Lawrence River, Montreal, and the great chain of lakes which complete the direct and unbroken water communication between this city and the seaboard. Since the creation of this city as a port of entry by act of Congress, our direct importations from Europe have steadily increased, until New York bids fair to be left out of the question entirely as the point of distribution of imports for the Great West. There could be cited no better illustration of the present and prospective magnitude of Chicago's trade relations with the markets of the Old World than is found in the experience of Irelands & Co., of Montreal, the agents for the Montreal and Chicago Line of Propellers. For the season of 1872 six new steamers were placed in the line, making in all fifteen, the carrying capacity of which was forced to its extremest limit during the entire season. Eleven new propellers are now in course of construction for the trade of 1873, for which Irelands & Co. have already made engagements nearly equal to their ability to fulfil. Mr. Ireland, Senior, is about starting for England for the purpose of completing with the agents of the great ocean lines arrangements for through rates on freight between the principal European ports and Chicago, the advantage of which readily suggests itself to our merchants. At the present time there are the most complete facilities for the transhipment of merchandise from the European bottoms to the Chicago-bound propellers. The arrivals of ocean vessels in Montreal average eight or nine daily, and the cost of transfer of goods to the lake steamers amounts to but 25 cents per package or 50 cents per ton for freight in bulk—less than one-half of the charges in New York. The goods are not taken to the Montreal Custom House, but are handled in bond and immediately forwarded to their destination in the interior. It is stated there have been handled by the line represented by Irelands & Co. upwards of 4,000 packages of Bass' ale for Chicago liquor-dealers, while of other kinds of liquors, and cement, iron-girders, steel, hardware, etc., an enormous quantity has been laid down in Chicago *via* Montreal during the past year.

Much fault is found with the manner in which business is transacted by the Chicago Custom House officials, whose tardiness often results in great inconvenience and loss to merchants. For instance, a leading wholesale toy house was recently compelled to wait ten days before a consignment of goods could be got through the Custom House, and in consequence of the unnecessary delay the merchants were unable to make their sales in time for the holidad season. The chief trouble seemed to be that there was no competent official who understood the relative value either of German money or German goods, and until this arithmetical problem could be figured out the consignment must remain in the Custom House. It is claimed by our merchants that two days, at the outside, is the utmost time required to remove goods from the Custom House. Collector Judd should look into the matter.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors---Report of the Matron---Small-Pox at the Asylum---Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Colonel Josiah James, No. 620 Michigan avenue, a full representation being present. Mrs. O. G. Ranney presided, Mrs. Locke acting temporarily as Secretary.

THE MATRON'S REPORT

was presented, setting forth the following facts: The number of children in the asylum to-day was 92, 52 being boys and 40 girls. There were 11 children received last month, 9 sent away, and 3 had died. Cash donations during the month had been $128; cash expenditures, $44.60; balance paid in to the Treasurer, $83.40. The report contains the following unwelcome clause which will be read with sorrow by many: "Within the last week a long-expected calamity has fallen upon us. Small-pox, or varioloid has made its appearance among us, and, to-day, Jan. 7, we have in all ten cases on hand. Some of these are light, and four of them were very sick but are getting better. The contagion came from two little boys who have been inmates for a long time, and were taken out by their father on a visit. * * * Everything has been done to prevent its spread, and we are hoping for the best."

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Four ladies contributed $78 toward Christmas festivities. Mrs. Durand donating $50.

The President called for volunteers to visit the asylum during the month, and Mrs. Locke, and Mrs. McDonald, responded.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Board proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The Committee on Nominations reported the following officers:

President—Mrs. Henry Sayers.
Vice President—Mrs. Henry Fuller.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Botsford.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Brawley.
Auditing Committee—Mrs. Sayers and Mrs. Durand.
Purchasing Committee—Mrs. Irwin and Mrs. Follansbee.
Reception Committee—Mrs. Sayers and Mrs. Follansbee.

The Board adjourned.

EVANSTON MATTERS.

Last Saturday night a meeting was held in the Town Hall to effect the organization of a fire company. A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Taylor, Hooke, Winns, Humphrey, and Gamble, to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, after which the roll was exposed for signatures, and the meeting adjourned.

On Monday night, at 7 o'clock sharp (the first meeting in Evanston this winter that has been on time), the meeting was called to order by the Fire Marshal, Colonel Wesley Brainard, and the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was called for.

Mr. E. S. Taylor, in the absence of the Chairman, Mr. E. G. Hooke, read a draft of a Constitution and By-Laws which, on being submitted to the Assembly, was unanimously adopted.

The most interesting feature to the world at large will be found in the first article: "This Company shall be known as the Pioneer Fire Company of Evanston." An evident plagiarism,—as the bucket brigade are ready to maintain.

The Constitution requiring an Executive Committee of five, an election was held, which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: L. J. Gage, Dr. O. H. Munn, E. S. Taylor, Darke, and C. C. Stratton.

On motion, the Secretary was appointed to cast the ballot of the Company for Luther D. Bradley, for Secretary, and also for Louis Leonhardt for Treasurer.

Mr. J. C. Humphrey was elected Foreman, Mr. A. C. Winne First Assistant Foreman, Mr. Earnest Idler Second Assistant, and S. A. Hardy Third Assistant.

Messrs. H. H. Chandler and Axell Zetterstram were elected to membership.

An additional by-law was adopted, to the effect that the Foreman shall be empowered to call special meetings as he may see fit. After some words of sound counsel and advice by Fire Marshall Brainard, as to conduct at fires and system and order, the meeting adjourned to next Thursday evening, at half-past 7 o'clock.

A "COMMERCIAL" SYNDICATE.

Another of Mr. Scammon's Nice Little Insurance Jobs.

How Policy-Holders in the Commercial Insurance Company "Got Left."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Commercial Isurance Company, as many deluded policy-holders are aware, was made insolvent by the Great Fire. The losses of the Company were so enormous, and the assets so insignificant, that a majority of the creditors considered it a waste of money to attempt to collect the moiety to be derived from them. A few of the policy-holders, however, took advantage of this apathy, and soon after the conflagration, through Messrs. Goudy and Chandler, their attorneys, filed a bill in the Circuit Court for the winding up of the affairs of the Company under the State laws. This document was filed on behalf of the parties who had joined in the proceedings, eight or ten in number, and of all others who should desire to come in and pay their proportion of the expense. Subsequently, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Company, but the officers denying bankruptcy, the matter was allowed to rest. The proceedings in the Circuit Court were then pushed forward, and a default obtained, the officers making no defence, and offering no objection to the settlement of its affairs by the parties in the suit. Instead of doing what they ought to have done, defending the suit, and permitting all the creditors to share under the bankruptcy proceedings, the officers allowed this default to be taken in the State Court, and defended the suit to adjudicate the Company bankrupt. When the parties representing the case in the State Court had proceeded as far as they could, and while the bankruptcy proceedings were pending, they went to the creditors who had filed the petition in bankruptcy, and arranged with them to have the proceedings dismissed, so that they could go on in the State Court and sell the real estate belonging to the Company, and divide the proceeds among themselves. They obtained an order on a Friday for the dismissal of the proceedings in bankruptcy, if no objections were made on or before the following Monday. This order was suppressed from all the newspapers except the *Inter-Ocean*, including the *Daily Law Record*. In consequence, very few of the creditors knew anything of the order. Mr. Scammon reads his own paper, and, of course, was aware of the order having been made. On Monday Mr. Jonathan Y. Scammon, Mr. John Forsyth, and several other creditors who accidentally heard of the proposition, made their appearance in the United States District Court and objected to the dismissal. They had an object in so doing, and were not backward in entering into an arrangement proposed by the State Court Syndicate, to have the proceedings dismissed in accordance with the order. The ring then returned to the Circuit Court, and had a Receiver appointed, who sold a lot belonging to the Company. This lot is located on East Washington street, and the building occupied by the Commercial Insurance Company was located upon it previous to the fire. The sum realized from this sale was about $17,000, which was divided among the members of the Syndicate, Jonathan Y. Scammon included. The property was bid in by one Meyers, and afterwards the title was tranferred to Goudy and Chandler, who have since erected a building on the site. A new petition has lately been filed in bankruptcy by the defrauded creditors, and the Company has been adjudicated a bankrupt.

There is another phase in the case in which Scammon, for a wonder, is not believed to be personally interested. Soon after the fire, the officers of the Company issued certificates of indebtedness to the policy-holders, and it is understood that these certificates were bought up for a trifling sum by parties who had given stock notes to the Company. These certificates saved the makers of the stock notes thousands of dollars, as the officers of the Company generously delivered the stock notes to the makers upon receipt of the certificates of indebtedness. This transaction, also, is claimed to have been illegal. When the case comes before the United States Court for a hearing, the revelations will astonish the people of Chicago.

POLICY-HOLDER.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1873.

DEFERRED TELEGRAMS.

Report of the State Board of Public Charities.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 6.—The forthcoming report of the State Board of Public Charities will make a book of between 300 and 400 pages. It is divided into two parts, under the heads of "Misfortune" and "Crime." There are eight chapters of the former and four of the latter. The first chapter treats of the origin and causes of human degeneracy; of the influence of hereditary descent; of congenital misfortune; of the tendency of consanguineous marriages to cause degeneration; of the power of disease to produce infirmities; and of the effect of climate, soil, social organization, and the moral causes, especially intemperance. The second chapter is a diagnosis of the symptoms of insanity; and idiocy, and concludes with an interesting essay on the peculiarities of the blind and deaf. The fourth chapter is a history of the charitable legislation of the State, the fifth a general description of the institutions of the State, the sixth an account of the condition of the County Alms Houses, the seventh a notice of private charities, and the eighth a sketch of the organization and work of the Board.

The second section of the report under the head of crime treats in the first chapter of prison reform, its rise and growth, in the second of prisons of the State, and in the third of reforms demanded.

Of the 37,332 insane persons in the United States, Illinois has 1,625; of the 24,527 idiots, Illinois has 1,243, of the 20,320 blind, Illinois 1,042, and of the 16,205 deaf mutes, Illinois has 833, making a total of unfortunates in the Unites States of 98,434, of which Illinois has a total of 4,743. Of the latter, 4,700 are white, and 43 colored. These figures are considered approximate by the Board, which believes that there are 50 per cent more unknown to the authorities of the Census Bureau of the State.

Of the victims of insanity, idiocy, blindness, and deafness, according to the report, least has been done for the idiots. It is estimated that there are in the State 2,500 idiots, of which the State cares for only 80. There are 3,000 insane persons, and accommodation for only 800. The remainder are confined in alms houses or jails, or wander miserably from place to place. A small number of insane, whose friends can afford to pay for treatment, find refuge in private asylums. More asylum accommodation is demanded. County institutions there are none except in Cook County, and its experiment has produced an institution which ranks in the second or third class compared with those of the State. Even if every county cared for its own insane, the aggregate efficiency of treatment and comfort of the patients would not be as great as if they were congregated in three or four large establishments. The report asserts that the asylum at Jacksonville has paid the State from five to ten millions of dollars over and above its original cost and the expense of sustaining it, by restoring to the community the persons cured since its foundation. It is set forth that the taxation necessary to maintain the asylum and kindred institutions, is simply an insurance against calamity to which all are liable, and that the expense of caring for all the unfortunates of the State would be but fifty cents per annum to each inhabitant. The immediate completion of the Northern and Southern asylums is urged.

The report recommends the abolition of the pay system, by which some persons are charged for the care of their friends, while others pay nothing. The Warden is required to investigate the circumstances of each patient, and compel pay in proportion to the ability of the patient's family. This is deemed inquisitorial, and also uncertain, as it is impossible to fairly calculate the amount of compensation. Every citizen should stand on an equality in the matter, and those who do not like public asylums will be free to patronize those that are private. The present system establishes caste in a public institution, and those who pay think they are en-

of the recommendations of the Board, and it is indorsed by Mr. Gillette, the Warden at Jacksonville. The amount paid by patients last year was $10,000.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Jacksonville, is crowded to inconvenience, having some three hundred pupils when it was never intended for more than two hundred. The Trustees think it would be a good idea to enlarge the building, so as to give more room. The Board of Charities differ from the Trustees as to the economy and advisability of that course, and declare against it. They consider that the building could not be conveniently improved, and that as the increase of mutes within the next ten years will make the total number in the State about 500, the best thing the State can do is to build a second institution in some other part of the State. The supply of water at Jacksonville is at times precarious, and undoubtedly influenced the Board in reaching a conclusion.

The sale of the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, as soon as a purchaser can be found, is advised, as it is in dangerous proximity to the railroad. In the event of the property being disposed of a new building will have to be erected at Jacksonville or somewhere else.

The appropriations for charitable purposes for the next two years, if all that is asked is given, will be in round numbers, $2,800,000.

The Secretary of the Board, Rev. Fred. H. Wines, has expended much labor on the report and on a set of "statigraphic" charts ingeniously constructed to show the relative amount of insanity, idiocy, blindness, and deafness in this and other States. The report is a readable document. It will be printed in three or four weeks.

The Illinois Senatorship.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 6.—It has been suggested that the vote of the Opposition be cast for the Hon. Jas. C. Robinson, of Springfield, for United States Senator, but he is disposed to decline in favor of Governor Koerner, to whom he thinks the compliment might be gracefully tendered.

Iowa Items.

DESMOINES, Ia., Jan. 6.—Among the most important changes recommended in the Iowa new code by the Codifying Commissioners, are those relating to husband and wife. The changes recommended give them equal rights and place them under equal responsibilities. The wife may encumber property owned by herself the same as anyone else, irrespective of the husband. In all property transactions there is no distinction made in regard to the legal rights of the two, and the wife has precisely the same power over her property that the husband has over his. Estates of dower and courtesy are abolished. The wife may elect that the homestead be included in her share of the estate of a deceased husband or not, as she chooses. Easements in real estate, an entire new subject has been introduced in the new code. In the collection laws, radical changes are recommended. Upon all judgments, with costs not exceeding $100, a stay of execution is granted for three months; upon all exceeding $100, six months. All Latin terms have been excluded, except those which have from long use become generally known.

Two hundred and sixty-seven thousand six hundred dollars were paid out by the pension agency in this city last year.

The State Agricultural Society holds its regular annual meeting in this city, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The location of the State Fair will be decided at this meeting. Cedar Rapids and Burlington are each striving to secure the Fair.

Bids for the stone for the superstructure of Iowa's new Capitol will be opened on Thursday. A large number of bids are in.

Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on Saturday last, by a company composed principally of old politicians, capital $40,000, for the purpose of printing insides and outsides for country papers.

The Polk County Circuit Court opened to-day, with 260 cases on the docket, the most important of which is a suit to foreclose a deed of trust on the DesMoines Valley Railroad.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Judge J. F. Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, decided, to-day, that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had no right to arrest drivers for merely driving diseased horses, and cannot order the horses to stable or take them from the cars, and granted the injunction against Bergh, asked for by the railroad and stage lines.

The witnesses in the Stokes' case, confined in the House of Detention a year, have been discharged.

Mayor Havemeyer, in his message, recommends the City and County Governments to be consolidated; that extra Legislative powers be restored to the Mayor and Common Council; that the various commissions be revised and made accountable to the centre Government, and that special legislation be discouraged. To carry out the reforms a co-operating Legislature will be necessary. The Mayor pointedly denounced the reprehensible system by which the heads of departments are made members of the Board of Apportionment and given authority to supply money for their own estimates, and emphatically commends Comptroller Green's administration of finances.

A large number of Communists will shortly arrive in this city from Paris. Their friends are preparing to give them a reception.

Ex-Mayor Hall slipped, and broke an ankle-bone last night. He will be confined to the house a month.

The Pennsylvania Oil Trade.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 6.—The *Courier* in alluding to the Producers' report of the production of crude petroleum for November, which it will publish to-morrow, says: "We think that, under all the circumstances of the case, the report may not be free from several important errors. The average daily production for November, according to the report, was 21,287 barrels. Stock on hand, Nov. 30, 836,909. While we think these figures may perhaps be too large, there can be no doubt that the production was very heavy; but even if it were so large, it would be better to have all the facts come out. The producers will now understand better the importance of correcting the evil of excessive production.

The number of wells being drilled is 354.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 6.—A serious accident occurred on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad this morning, as a train was nearing Edwards Station. A broken rail threw the last car, containing a large number of passengers, off the track, down an embankment, smashing the car to pieces, but, fortunately, killing no one. Had the train been going full speed, the destruction of life would probably have been fearful. General Thomas J. Henderson, Collector of this District, had his head and face badly cut up. Mrs. Jane Lamb, of Bloomington, was hurt more seriously than the others. Her injuries are internal ones, and may prove dangerous. Judge C. B. Lawrence, Hon. C. H. Sanford, Galesburg; S. G. Cackey, Chicago, and a few others were more or less bruised and cut, but none seriously.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6.—J. E. Slaughter, a prominent insurance agent of this city, was run over and killed at Shelbyville, Ky. He was on a car on a switch, when by some accident he was thrown off, his neck fell on a rail of the main track, and the tender of the locomotive ran over it, severing his head from his body.

Business at Detroit in 1872.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 6—A summary of the year's business at Detroit will be published by the *Tribune* in the morning. It shows the receipts of flour to have been 687,903 barrels; wheat, 3,381,274 bushels; corn, 1,646,725 bushels; oats, 1,040,303 bushels; barley, 363,252 bushels; rye, 24,485 bushels; butter, 2,291,040 pounds; wool, 5,248,256 pounds; hides, 5,176,417 pounds; cattle, number, 72,572; live hogs, number, 755,979; sheep, number, 166,592; horses, number, 3,135; dressed hogs, 8,914,359 pounds; feed, 7,807 tons; pork, 8,312 barrels; pork and lard, 1,034,213 pounds; lard, 4,352,555 pounds; hops, 203,259 pounds; potash, 924,263 pounds; tallow, 581,480 pounds; beef, 1,946 barrels; beef, 494,759 pounds; potatoes, 164,681 bushels; dried fruit, 452,592 pounds; apples, 91,334 barrels; beans, 1,495,255 pounds; beans and peas, 1,989,460 pounds; peas, 142,561 pounds; seeds, 3,164,306 pounds; cured meats, 2,247,031 pounds; tobacco, 6,414,812 pounds. These figures show no increase over those of the previous year, and do not include those which were received in transit for points beyond.

Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 6.—The Gentile papers continue to discuss the Gubernatorial question, —the *Tribune* favoring Walker and moderate measures, and the *Journal* taking a radical view of the situation.

The *Herald's* Chicago correspondent prophesies the promotion of Casey, of Galena, to succeed Judge Strickland; Judge Titus, of Arizona, to

the past year was 10,347 tons; amount of base bullion, 5,637½ tons; value of silver bars, $6,000,000.

A Defaulter Committed for Arson.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 6.—At Delhi, Delaware County, J. A. Brown, a battle-scarred veteran, and for many years past Clerk of the District Court, was to-day arrested on a charge of trying to burn the county buildings on the night of Dec. 31. The fire was discovered underneath one of the desks in the Clerk's office, in a paper-basket, by a party of young men on their way home from a watch meeting, who saved the building by bursting open the door and subduing the flames before any great damage was done. In the stove was found a heap of ashes, thought to be the cash box, which is missing. Brown is supposed to have been prompted to the act by a desire to cover a defalcation of some six or seven thousand dollars he is charged with. In default of $3,000 bail, he was remanded to jail to await examination.

A New Rinderpest.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Jan. 6.—A cattle-disease has appeared in Franklin Township, this county, which proves fatal in a very few moments. One man has lost eleven head. The disease takes the form of spasms. Stock men seem to think the disease will become epizootic, as it is spreading rapidly in the neighborhood.

An Indian Fight.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 6.—A hunting party of Pawnee and Sioux Indians are said to have had a severe fight within the last few days on the Republican River, south of the North Platte, Nebraska, in which several Sioux Chiefs were killed. Troops are reported to have started from North Platte to preserve peace and protect the settlers.

MUTUAL SECURITY INSURANCE CO.

A Card from Governor Bross—Scammon.

From the Chicago Times of Jan. 7.

Will you permit me to say to parties in interest through your columns that my only object in petitioning the United States District Court some weeks ago for an offset against the debt I owed the Lumberman's Insurance Company, was to gain time till the money should be wanted for the first dividend to the policy-holders, as the following receipt will show:

OFFICE OF THE ASSIGNEE OF THE LUMBERMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1872.

Received of Wm. Bross Four Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three 34-100 Dollars, in full for payment of his note given to the Lumberman's Insurance Company of Chicago, and dated March 1, 1870.

T. C. HOAG, Assignee.

Notice the date of the note of March 1, 1870. As I have an original loss under the policy of the Lumberman's Insurance Company on my former dwelling for $5,000, the offset, as I am assured by my counsel, would certainly have been allowed by the Court. But while this is the law, many of my fellow-citizens, and I certainly concur with them, have grave doubts as to my *moral* right to secure the payment of my own debt in full. To be on the safe side I have paid the money and prefer to take my dividends with my fellow-citizens.

And now, having honestly paid principal and interest on all I owed to our bankrupt insurance companies, viz.: to the Mutual Security $9,327.50 and to the Lumberman's, $4,873.34, in all $14,200.84, will you permit me a few words with one of my brother officers in the Mutual Security? I mean, of course, Mr. Scammon, its Treasurer. He has, in his own paper, and in yours, recently referred to me personally, in terms not very complimentary. Indeed, I fear he does not love me. I have not the least disposition to return his compliments, by calling him hard names, but I wish simply to state a few facts, which he cannot deny. Then, as he sometimes preaches,—has frequently done so to me,—I wish to make a few "practical observations" to him.

For the history of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, I refer to a little address I made to its policy-holders on the 23d of November. The fact cannot be denied that Mr. Scammon, Treasurer, Dan. M. Bowmar, Secretary, and myself, as President, were the active officers of the Company, and were mainly responsible to the public for its condition at the time of the fire. It is for this reason that Mr. Bowmar and myself *feel* surprised and outraged that Mr. Scammon seeks by legal quibbles to grab the entire funds in his hands collected from its policy-holders, some $40,000, and nearly $10,000 on stock notes, and to pay himself about 66 per cent on his losses, while the policy-holders cannot expect to get more than 12 to 15 per cent. For whatever infamy attaches to this transaction, Mr. Scammon must be held alone responsible.

A short time prior to the election of myself as President and Mr. Bowmar as Secretary, the Company had lost all of its paid-up capital; having on hand only a little more than $1,000 in cash. Something had to be done, and Mr. Scammon must have thought that my services as President were worth something to the Company, for he nominated me for the office. I was, or recently had been, President of a bank, and was personally known to a large number of my fellow-citizens. It is safe to say that some of them took policies on that account. As to Mr. Bowmar, he, in my judgment, saved the Company from an ignominious death, and had already secured, at the time of the fire, for it a position nearly equal to that of the best local companies doing business in the city. He procured among his personal friends, most of whom were Kentuckians, some $500,000 of insurance—nearly one-third of the entire indebtedness of the company. By his business relations with Mr. Florsheim, the Secretary of the Germania, he got nearly $300,000 of insurance from 200 of our German fellow-citizens. Of the money now fraudulently, as I believe, held by Mr. Treasurer Scammon, some $15,000 belongs to these Kentuckians, and $9,000 to the Germans.

And now a word with you, Mr. Scammon. We have lived long in Chicago. For either of us to call hard names and make merely general charges does not have the least effect with the great mass of our citizens. It is by our acts, for the last quarter of a century, that they will judge us. For nearly all this time we have been personal friends—certainly if we were not so, one of us must be a consummate hypocrite. At this writing, in spite of the hard names you have called me, I have only the kindliest feelings towards you. In fact I am very sorry that you are doing so much to blast your reputation as an honest business man and a Christian gentleman. You seem to feel that my action in relation to this matter is caused by your printing what you, in your abundant modesty, believe to be a rival newspaper to THE TRIBUNE. Not a bit of it. There is no man in my acquaintance I would prefer to print a paper—a mere party hack—in the city of Chicago, especially if I had a spite against his pecuniary interests. I have been for more than twenty years connected with the daily press of the city, and have some little pride in journalism. I know it cannot prosper if those engaged in it practice "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain." The people are far too honest and too intelligent for that. I fear the effect of this "Mutual Security *Steal*," as the people will call it, on the success of your newspaper. You run two banks, both of them like Forney's newspapers, "daily." If you succeed in grabbing this money because you, as Treasurer, had it in your hands, I fear the people will not trust your banks with their funds.

If, added to your reputation for sharp practices as a tax-payer; your questionable, not to say dishonest, settlements for your two banks with other bankers and individuals in "stump-tail" times; your Dearborn street operations; your School Fund history, and other matters which, as a former friend, I never investigated, and always cherished a doubt in your favor, I fear your fellow-citizens will be forced to believe what has for a long time been a matter of public notoriety. I fear, also, its direct effect upon your own character and upon your reputation among all substantial Christian men all over the country. Even if you get this money by a legal quibble, it will be a curse to you. The sight and the smell of blood-money,—for it is like taking the blood of the poor German and other policy-holders of the Mutual Security—will stick to your hands like Duncan's blood to the hands of Macbeth. Neither "all great Neptune's ocean," nor the *Inter-Ocean*, can wash this blood clean from your hands. Now I beg you, Mr. Scammon, take an old and one of your best friend's advice. Acknowledge your fault, even before the Court decides against you, as I think it will; pay up the $50,000 you owe to the poor policy-holders of the Mutual Security, and the public should, may I not say will, forgive you, provided you "go and sin no more."

With best wishes, very truly yours, &c.

WM. BROSS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1873.

—It is proposed that refined oils for illuminating purposes be sold by weight instead of by measure, as is now customary. The better quality of oils are the heavier, and if the re-

...,247 tons; amount of base ...; value of silver bars, ...

Committed for Arson.

...to The Chicago Tribune.

...t Delhi, Delaware Coun... ...ttle-scarred veteran, and for ...k of the District Court, was ...charge of trying to burn the ...the night of Dec. 31. The ...nderneath one of the desks ...in a paper-basket, by a party ...ir way home from a watch ...the building by bursting ...and subduing the flames ...damage was done. In the ...ap of ashes, thought to be ...is missing. Brown is sup... ...prompted to the act by a de... ...sation of some six or seven ...is charged with. In default ...s remanded to jail to await ...

...y Rinderpest.

...Jan. 6.—A cattle-disease has ...in Township, this county, ...n a very few moments. One ...n head. The disease takes ... Stock men seem to think ...me epizootic, as it is spread... ...ighborhood.

...dian Fight.

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...RITY INSURANCE CO.

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...cago Times of Jan. 7.

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...that refined oils for illuminat... ...old by weight instead of by ...ow customary. The better ...the heavier, and if the re... ...

THE LAST MURDER.

The Mystery of the Hunt Street Tragedy Cleared Up.

Arrest of the Assassin of Young Lars Gustav Larsen.

He Proves to Be a Boy Only Fourteen Years Old.

Coroner's Inquest on the Remains of the Murdered Man.

Confession of the Crime by the Candidate for a Supersedeas.

The assassin of Lars Gustav Larsen, the full details of whose murder were published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, has been arrested. He is a boy of 15 years, named James Dwyer,—a stunted, cunning-looking little fellow, with a sharp, weazened face, and wicked eyes. His proper name is said to be Delaney, but he is better known by his step-father's name, Dwyer. The boy's antecedents are far from good, and his associates have been of the worst possible description. His step-father is a drunkard, divorced from his wife; his mother, a hard-working, ignorant woman, is a perfect virago, whose tongue is a terror to the neighborhood in which she lives,—a neighborhood which is far from being respectable, or even law-abiding; his elder brother is a thief, and is now serving out a long sentence in the House of Correction.

THE YOUTHFUL MURDERER

has been brought up without much regard to his moral or mental training, and has been allowed to make companions of boys old in crime. The crowd with which he ran have been suspected of various robberies in the vicinity of Hunt street, where this last murder was committed, and always went armed with knives and pistols. The Dwyer boys have fully repaid the debt they owe their parents for the neglect with which they have been treated, and have furnished a terrible example for other parents to take warning from.

THE ARREST.

Young Dwyer was arrested at his house on Hunt street shortly after the murder was committed, by the Sergeant in command of the Eighth Precinct Station. It was not known at that time that he was the murderer, but it was suspected that he was acquainted with the boy who had done the deed, and could give information that would lead to his arrest. When brought to the police station he denied all knowledge of the crime, and asserted that he did not know any of the boys with whom Larsen and his young companion, Isaacson, had the altercation. He also gave a wrong name to the officers.

DETECTIVE SIMMONS

was detailed to work on the case, yesterday, and with his usual shrewdness and good fortune he immediately cleared up the mystery by finding the boy to whom Dwyer had given the knife with which Larsen's life had been taken. This lad's name is Ole Johnson, and the manner in which the weapon came into his possession is related in his evidence before the Coroner's jury, which appears further on. It is very evident that Dwyer sought to implicate him by presenting him with the knife. After Simmons found the boy Johnson, Dwyer confessed the crime. The knife is a common jack-knife, with a blade about three inches in length, upon which there are several blood-stains.

CORONER STEPHENS

held an inquest upon Larsen's body yesterday afternoon, at his late residence, No. 275 West Erie street. The witnesses of the murder were all young children, but they gave their testimony in a connected and straightforward manner. The following is the result of the investigation:

DR. F. A. EMMONS,

County Physician, testified that he had made a *post-mortem* examination of Lars Gustave Larsen, and found a punctured wound in the left side of the chest, about two inches below and an inch to the right of the nipple, penetrating the chest. Upon opening the chest and abdomen, the abdominal organs were found to be in a healthy condition and free from wounds. The lungs and liver were also in a healthy state. In the apex of the heart a punctured wound, made by some sharp-pointed instrument, was found. The wound had let out all the fluid contents of the organ, and had caused the man's death.

MARY ANN SIMMONS,

aged 12 years, testified as follows: She did not understand the nature of an oath, but would tell what she knew. About 6 o'clock on Monday evening, as she was standing on the ice near the corner of Hunt and Elizabeth streets, in company with some little girls, she observed a crowd of boys, eight in number, standing near the same corner. She knew two of them, James Dwyer, and another boy named Furlong. The boys were fighting with a man, and throwing snowballs at him. One of the boys, James Dwyer, stabbed the man, and then all of them ran away. Witness did not see the man strike any of the boys. She was about twenty-five feet distant at the time of the stabbing. Witness was positive that James Dwyer was the murderer, as none of the other boys were near enough to the man to stab him. After being stabbed, Larsen ran a *few feet,* as if to catch the boys, and then fell down dead.

CHARLES ISAACSON,

being sworn, testified that he was 16 years of age, and resided at No. 17 Hunt street. He knew the murdered man for some time. He last saw him alive about 6 o'clock on Monday evening. Larsen was then in front of Nos. 33 and 35 Hunt street. Witness and deceased were going to the former house to see a man named Dahl, who was not at home, and so they went toward the corner of Elizabeth and Hunt streets. There they met four or five boys, who followed them. One of the boys struck witness, and he (witness) ran to where some little girls were standing. Larsen then ran after one of the boys and kicked him. The boys and witness ran away, and when he returned he found Larsen lying on the sidewalk. Witness did not know at that time that the man was stabbed. He did not see any of the boys stab him. He knew two boys named James Dwyer and Walter Furlong, and saw them about 4 o'clock at the corner of West Indiana and Rucker streets, but could not say that they were in the crowd which assaulted him.

MATHILDA ANDERSON'S TESTIMONY

was as follows: She was 15 years of age, and resided at No. 34 Hunt street. On Monday evening, about 6 o'clock, she saw boys throwing snowballs at a man. There was a boy with the man. Witness at the time was playing at the corner of Elizabeth and Hunt streets, with four other girls. She saw the man walk after the boys, and then saw him fall. She did not see any one stab the man, and knew but one of the boys. His name was James Dwyer.

OLE JOHNSON'S TESTIMONY.

The following was Ole Johnson's evidence: He was 17 years of age, and resided at No. 173 West Halsted street. He was acquainted with James Dwyer. On Monday evening, about 8 o'clock, he went to Dwyer's house to inquire about his brother, who is in the Bridewell. Mrs. Dwyer was in bed, and told witness that she was sick, but he got up shortly afterward, dressed himself, and ate his supper. His mother told him to go on Fourth street and get some clothes to be washed. He walked to Milwaukee avenue with witness, and then stopped to talk to two other boys named Albert Simonson and Frederick Mahler. While witness was at Dwyer's house James Dwyer told his (Dwyer's) brother to get a knife that was on the lounge. The boy did as he was bade, and handed the knife to his brother, who then gave it to witness. [The knife was here produced.] While on Milwaukee avenue, James Dwyer told witness that a man kicked him, and that he had struck the man with a knife—the knife which witness had in his pocket.

KATY ANDERSON

testified that she was 12 years of age, and did not understand the nature of an oath. Her testimony was taken. She resided at No. 34 Hunt street. Did not see the stabbing, but saw the boys throwing snowballs at deceased. He (Larsen) ran after the boys, but fell on his face after going a few steps. There were four boys, and she only knew one of them—Jimmy Dwyer.

ANNIE LARSEN'S SWORN TESTIMONY

was as follows: She was 17 years of age, and resided at No. 25 Hunt street. On Monday evening, while coming back from a grocery store, she saw three or four boys standing on Hunt street, near the corner of Elizabeth. They were quarrelling with a man. The boys ran away, and the man started to run after them, but he fell after going a few steps. Witness only knew one of the boys—Jimmie Dwyer. She did not see any of the boys strike or stab the man, and did not see the man strike any of the boys.

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

When all the testimony had been taken, the young assassin was brought into the presence of the jury. He looked them boldly in the face, and appeared as unconcerned as if his hands were not stained with the life-blood of a human being. The Coroner informed him that he was at liberty to make a statement to the jury, but warned him, however, not to say anything that would criminate himself or injure his case in the upper Court. Dwyer, with a sort of defiant air, said he would tell the truth. It was he who stabbed Larsen, but the latter had kicked him, and was in the act of choking him when the knife was used.

As he seemed to have nothing further to say, he was removed, and the jury proceeded to deliberate on the testimony. After a brief consultation, they rendered the following

VERDICT:

That the said Lars Gustav Larsen, now lying dead at No. 275 West Erie street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, came to his death from a wound of the left breast, penetrating the heart; said wound being produced by a knife in the hands of James Dwyer.

THE PRISONER

was taken to the Sixth Precinct Station, where the Coroner issued a warrant for his incarceration in the County Jail. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE had a brief conversation with him before he set out for the latter institution. He was found pacing his cell with the measured stride of a man. His hands were buried in his pantaloons pocket, and he held his head down as if he were in deep meditation. His old-fashioned manner and speech showed him to be possessed of shrewdness far in advance of his years, and did not impress the interviewer with the thought that he felt any remorse for the terrible crime which he had committed, or had any adequate conception of the fate that was before him. The boy at first seemed to take pride in the fact that he was the object of so much attention, but some chance remark about his mother brought tears to his eyes, and wrung from him the exclamation, "I wish I had taken my mother's advice!" He quickly recovered his self-possession, however, and spoke complacently of the bloody deed.

It is sad to think that there are a score of boys in the same locality where young Dwyer lived, who are just as vicious as he is. His crime, however, and the speedy punishment by which it will be followed, may have a beneficial effect upon them by frightening them into a better way of living.

RAILROAD NEWS.

CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the name of one thousand commuters upon the Milwaukee Division of the Northwestern Railroad, I wish to ask the General Manager for a renewal of the depot accommodations enjoyed before the fire. For many years nearly all accommodation trains left and returned to the Wells street depot, and hundreds of homes upon the line of our road were purchased with the belief that this long-standing privelege would be continued without limitation. During the last fifteen months we, and hundreds of ladies and children, have been forced to walk a quarter of a mile further, twice a day, through rain, heat, and cold to the Kinzie street depot. Cannot *some,* at least, of our many trains be allowed to arrive at and depart from the Wells street depot?

ACCOMMODATION.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company will furnish an unexpected solution to the fuel question at the frontier settlements during the next summer. Colonel J. H. Howe, the General Manager, is credited with the partial development of the plan to be adopted, which is as follows: Coal is to be brought direct from the extensive fields of Illinois, on the Northwestern cars, and sold to the settlers on the line of the road penetrating into the "treeless waste" of Minnesota at a trifle above cost. It is believed this plan will enable the people to secure an abundant supply of fuel next winter at a reasonable price.

The General Superintendents of the Michigan Central and Chicago & Alton Railroads have issued orders prohibiting the sale of liquor at the eating stations and on the cars of their road. This action will receive the hearty commendation of the public, and will do much to reduce the number of railway accidents.

EAST.

From the Forty-sixth Annual Report of the President and Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, we make the following extracts: The total amount of revenues, compared with the previous year, are: 1872, $13,626,677.31; for 1871, $12,557,529.42; increase, $1,069,147.89. The gross earnings of the Main Stem, including the Winchester & Potomac, Washington County, and Winchester & Strasburg Branches, have been $10,654,471.62. The expenses of working and keeping the roads and machinery in repair amounted to $6,122,899.93, being 57.46 per cent upon the earnings, showing a decrease of 2.12 per cent, compared with the previous year. It is shown that the earnings, in comparison with the fiscal year 1871, have increased $741,081.13, and the expenses $215,512.25, making a comparative increase in the net profits of $525,568.88. A dividend of 4 per cent upon the capital stock was paid on the 1st of November, 1871, and on the 1st of May, 1872, a dividend of 5 per cent. The profit and loss account shows an increase in the past year of $2,905,537.03. The report of the transportation department shows a large expansion of tonnage of through merchandise, East and West. The coal trade shows an aggregate of 2,068,683 tons. The "surplus fund," representing earnings invested in engines, cars, machinery, buildings, bridges, double-track, connecting roads and their equipment, *not represented by stock or bonds,* amounts to $26,152,269.36. For the future, the great work in contemplation, in furtherance of the interests of the road and its Western connections, is the construction of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railway from a point 90 miles north of Newark (Ohio), on the Lake Erie Division, to Chicago,—a distance of 260 miles,—which is expected within 18 months to be built and in use. The exhibit of the affairs, present and prospective, is highly creditable to all concerned in the management and working of the road.

Last week the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburgh (cross-cut) Road was sold to Colonel Phillips, President of the Oil Creek & Allegheny River and the Allegheny Valley Roads. It is understood that these three roads will now form one uninterrupted line from Boston to Pittsburgh, to be run in the interest of the Pennsylvania Central. It seems probable that, under this new arrangement, the connection of the new consolidated road with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern at Brocton, will not answer the requirements of Colonels Scott and Phillips, and that, therefore, a direct and independent route from some point on the Cross-Cut to Buffalo will soon be constructed. The plan is to build from the summit of Lake Ridge, at a point a few miles south of the too well-known station of Prospect. From this point the new road will strike eastward, passing the ridge, to and through Fredonia, and thence *via* Forestville to Buffalo. By the direct road from the Summit to the city, the route to Pittsburgh *via* Corry will be shortened some twenty-five miles, and the steep grades of the Cross-Cut from the ridge to the lake shore will also be avoided. The Cross-Cut link of the new consolidation is sadly out of repair and will need to be relaid throughout. The road will be at once put into repair, and the new management will run trains through from Pittsburgh to Buffalo over the consolidated roads before the close of next summer.

It is estimated that during the month of December last, 24,438 freight cars passed Mifflin on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which, if placed in a continuous line, would make a stretch of 162 miles. It is estimated that 4,339 miles of freight cars pass Mifflin in one year. When the stupendous business of the road is comprehended, and then the fact taken into consideration that so few accidents occur, some idea can be formed of the vigilance required of all employes to secure the safe and regular transit of these trains.

The first mortgage on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, will be foreclosed for non-payment of interest March 18, and notice will then be given to all bond-holders to meet for the organization of a new company. The stock and floating debt will by this means be wiped out, and the bond-holders will receive stock in the new company at the rate of ten shares for every $1,000. The net earnings of the road for the past year amounted to over $203,000.

The last rail on the Canada Southern Railway, between St. Clair, Michigan and St. Thomas, Ontario, was laid last Thursday. It is now announced that this company will remain distinct from the Canada, Michigan & Chicago Road, and that the latter will connect at St. Clair with some other line, not yet announced. Work upon the C., M. & C. Road, which was suspended last fall, after the grading and bridging was done, will begin early in the spring.

The Lake Ontario Shore Railroad is progressing rapidly. The route lies along the shore of Lake Ontario from Oswego to Niagara River. The cars will not run beyond Sodus this winter. The road has been in operation to Wolcott, 26 miles, for some weeks. At Wallington the road crosses the lately opened line from Sodus into the coal country, now running south as far as Geneva.

NORTHWEST.

The Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railway was recently completed to Merrillan, the point of intersection with the West Wisconsin Railroad, and regular passenger trains commenced running last week. The country between Merrillan, the present terminus of the road, and Wabasha, the proposed final terminus, is the region of the richest farming land in the State, and borders on the great lumbering districts of West and Central Wisconsin. The final terminus of the road is not yet settled, and Wabasha, on the Mississippi River, is up and doing to secure it. There are now no railroads striking the town, but there are four proposed lines under consideration, the managers of which are only awaiting the action of the managers of the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Road. If Wabasha shall be the terminus of the road, then these four lines will be at once built to that point. The general routes of the proposed lines are as follows: A road from Wabasha to Faribault and Mankato, about 100 miles west, connecting with St. Paul and Sioux City, and at Faribault with the system of north and south railroads of Iowa and Minnesota. A road from Wabasha to Owatona, about eighty miles, connecting with the north and south lines, and which may be extended through Southwestern Minnesota and Northwestern Iowa, connecting with the Union Pacific Railway. A road southwesterly from Wabasha to Fort Dodge, Iowa, by the way of Rochester. Fort Dodge is the centre of the Iowa coal fields, and the importance of this route may be judged by the fact that there are 27,000 square miles of coal lands in Iowa. The Chippewa & Red Cedar Valley Road, 160 miles long, running northwesterly along the Chippewa Valley, to Ashland, on Lake Superior. A road fifty miles long, running northwesterly from Wabasha, would connect with the Northern Pacific Railway. These routes are all feasible, and it is not unlikely that the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Company will take into consideration the advantages offered by Wabasha in selecting a final terminus for their road.

We observe that a favorable report to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company of the survey of the proposed new road from Red Wing to Stillwater, has been rendered. The line crosses the river at Red Wing, proceeds up the Trinibelle Valley to Forestville, and thence *via* River Falls to Hudson and Stillwater.

C. C. Miller, engineer of the Chippewa Valley & Red Cedar River Railroad, has made his report of the survey from the Mississippi River to Chippewa Falls, in which he estimates that the cost of construction, exclusive of iron, will be about $6,580 per mile.

We understand that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company will build the railroad from Prescott to Superior, with a branch to Bayfield, if the St. Croix and Superior land grant can be transferred to them.

WEST.

Freight tariff on the Union Pacific Railway for the year 1872 has been much greater than during the year 1871. The books of the Company show that at least 1,010 more cars have passed from Ogden to Omaha freighted with the most valuable commodities of the Eastern and the Western worlds. The road has carried 662 cars of bullion, an increase of 202 as compared with the previous year; 40 of leather, instead of 7 in 1871; 101 more cars of fish, 75 more of wine, 32 more of furs, 26 more of silk; while, for the first time, grain called for 200 cars, and flour for 268. The Company is now weighing all cars of freight. It was found that some persons were crowding all they could into a car, and thus securing an immense advantage over the honest shipper. The allowance is 20,000 pounds to a car, and the very first car weighed under the new rule contained 26,000 pounds.

SOUTH.

A railway case of some interest was decided in the Bureau County (Ill.) Circuit Court last Saturday. The bondholders of the Mendota & Prophetstown Railroad sought to compel the town, under the law of 1869, giving towns the right to appropriate certain surplus taxes and the tax on the road-bed to pay on the interest and principal. The town obtained an injunction against the collection of the taxes on the ground that the terms of the law had not been complied with. A hearing of the case was concluded Saturday, and the injunction was made perpetual.

Messrs. Nathaniel Sands, H. B. Hulburd, and N. P. Banks recently visited Cincinnati in the interest of the Kentucky & Great Eastern Railroad franchise. The Company have come into the possession of 25,000 acres of wood and mineral country in Kentucky, and have placed under contract sixty miles of their road, from Maysville to a point opposite Portsmouth, O., from which there is an old established line north.

HYDE PARK IN ARMS.

Progress of the Perfumery War at Ainsworth —Mayor Cady on Hand and Very Determined.

It appears that after Mr. Cady served the notice on Mr. W. C. Cleland, of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, on Monday, that he telegraphed to Mr. Ralston, Secretary of the establishment, at Ainsworth, in relation to the notice, and that Mr. Ralston telegraphed back to him to send on the offal train and he would indemnify the road, and hold the employes harmless. But yesterday morning early there came on the ground at Ainsworth station Mayor Cady, Captain Binford, and all the police force of Hyde Park, and Mr. Ralston thought it best to reconnoitre, and see what it all meant. So he interviewed Mayor Cady, and found that it was determined to arrest every employe on the train, take them up to the Village Hall, have them tried; if guilty, fined, and, if fines were not paid, to commit them all to the village prison. Mr. Ralston proposed to have them tried at Ainsworth, and to himself pay their fines there; but Mr. Cady would not entertain the idea for a moment, but insisted on a change of venue. It appears that President Baugh, of Philadelphia, is also on the ground, but did not make himself known. Secretary Ralston tried all ways to compromise; to get pledges for the future, &c., but, not being able to extract any comfort, finally telegraphed back and had the offal train stopped at Englewood. This he did not make known to Mr. Cady, but implied that the train was coming, and would be there in a few minutes; but Mr. Cady found out that the train had been stopped, and so came away, leaving all the police force still on the ground. And there they have orders to remain, masters of the situation, for the present.

Manifesto by Mr. Ruskin.

In opening his *Fors Clavigera* for December, Mr. Ruskin writes: "My friends, I shall not call you so any more after this Christmas; first, because things have chanced to me of late which have made me too sulky to be friends with anybody; secondly, because in the two years during which I have been writing, not one of you has sent a friendly answer; lastly, because, even if you were my friends, it would be waste print to call you so once a month. Nor shall I sign myself "faithfully yours" any more, being very far from faithfully my own, and having found most other people anything but faithfully mine. Nor shall I sign my name, for I never like the look of it, being, I apprehend, only short for "rough skin," in the sense of "pig skin" (and, indeed, the planet under which I was born, Saturn, has supreme power over pigs); Nor can I find historical mention of any other form of the name except one I made no reference to when it occurred, as that of the leading devil of four, red-skin, blue-skin—and I forget the skins of the other two—who performed in a religious play of the fourteenth century, which was nearly as comical as the religious earnest of our own century. So that the letters will begin, henceforward, without address, and end without signature. You will probably know whom they come from, and I don't in the least care whom they go to."

There are rumors at Quebec of changes in the Local Cabinet and the appointment of the present Premier, Hon. Mr. Chauveau, to succeed Sir N. F. Belleau as Lieutenant Governor.

WASHINGTON.

Two New Paintings at the Capitol.

Powell's "Battle of Lake Erie," and Moran's "Yellowstone Valley."

Catlin's Indian Paintings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1873.

THE NEW PAINTINGS AT THE CAPITOL.

While half the town was New Year calling, the axes and screws of carpenters were at work on the Senate side of the Capitol edifice, fastening into the wall, over the great east staircase, Powell's large painting of "The Battle of Lake Erie." For many years the spot has been occupied by a painting of Washington mounted.

The cost of Powell's painting was ample to have contented a very considerable artist, viz.: $25,000. The order was given chiefly by the co-operation of General Schenck, who held to the notion of all Protectionists, that it is better to encourage a bad artist of one's own State than a good one of some other State. Mr. Jay Cooke perceived the folly of this principle in art when he charged an Ohio lady with a commission to paint Put-in-Bay, and it was forwarded to him insured for $8,000. It was condoned for at $1,000, and laid away in the loft with superannuated fire-screens. *Requiescat in space!*

Mr. Powell devoted all his artistic genius thereafter to drawing $4,000 in parcels from the Library Fund and neglecting the painting. After he had been subjected to a good deal of disparagement, he was compelled to satisfy the Library Committee with a bill of sale; and he now proposes to complete it, pilloried after a fashion, as it hangs upon this wall. Might all who work with half-conscience for a dead horse consent to pay such public expiation!

THE BIG PICTURE.

The painting in itself is not unworthy its purpose and place. It is so large as to show a boat's crew of men, life-size, in the foreground, and the hulls of several vessels near at hand, high and full. It also shows considerable of the action of the main combat between the fleets, and some floating rigging, and people. The composition is scant, as if the artist did not want to do a brush-stroke more work than would satisfy the bond; but this very negligence gives an openness to the water-view, keeps the eye intent on the central episode, and the story of the battle is not confused with details.

The study is Perry's abandonment of one flag-ship for another, after the first had become unmanageable. He is seen standing in a row-boat pulled by half-a-dozen men, some of whom are wounded; the boat itself is splintered, and all are working under a certain apprehension,—not to say panic,—except the Commodore, who is braced up to the verge of the dramatic, as if he also felt the situation, but was the actor of it. His helmsman is disconcerted, but everybody, sailor-fashion, obeys orders automatically, and with a minutia which gives some reality to the subject; for instance, one wounded fellow is pushing his oar against some sail and spar with a sailorly sensibility, and all the men in the boat are looking various ways, as men are apt to do in close action, where the bursting of shells and various movements attract each man according to his position. Nevertheless, they all appear to be seeing through their ears, which is right enough, for a sailor rows with his hands and ears, and is entitled to his eyes. The boatswain in this picture appears to be protesting a little bit with Perry, which is not unnecessarily familiar in the close shaves of life. Perry himself, with one hand quietly on his sheathed cutlass, is pointing toward the vessel he wishes to board, and resisting the importunities of a lad who is afraid, under the circumstances.

The criticism on this picture will probably turn upon the drawing; upon the specific gravity of the boat to carry its crew; upon the relative statures of the persons; and possibly upon the superficiality of the idea and the characters involved. As to color, the time is yet premature for making judgment upon that. I hold that, for national pictures, an excellent popular treatment is better than any deeper attempt which will please the few and miss the public sense. A public order like this should not be used by any artist to experiment for a doubtful individualism or class-opinionatedness; as, for example, no man receiving a public order, the intent of which is understood to be the national pleasure and inspiration, would have any right to use the late pre-Raphaelite treatment, and, in order to be precisely conscientious, make nine-tenths of all the visitors at the Capitol grin and hoot.

Considered with respect to its use and end, and also to its depiction of the main realisms of this battle, Mr. Powell's new picture is a great improvement upon his De Soto.

I said to the Librarian of Congress:

"Whom have we capable of doing any better with figures on so great an area?"

"What is the use," he replied, "of filling such areas before there is a national art? This Capitol is not meant to be ornamented throughout in a single century."

THE FIRST LANDSCAPE.

I was also struck with another remark of the Librarian, which he made, with reference to Moran's painting, newly arriven, of "The Yellowstone Valley:"

"It is premature for us to be going into the purchase of American landscapes."

Moran's new landscape was lobbied through Congress by violating the law which forbids the use of the edifice for the exhibition of works of art. It was brought, all flaming with yellow light and blue cascade, into the old Hall of Representatives, where it struck the average member as a red flannel shirt would affect an Indian. Buttonholing began. The artist fell in his price, by successive gradations, from $20,000 to $10,000, and then it was said to be dirt cheap,—which was true, for it is the most diluvial of all subjects. It depicts a great fissure, or canon, in the yellow plains, down which a stream drops into an inconceivably deep and narrow creek, and the entire fall is repeated by the trick of putting the spectator in the line of the descent, as well as the subsequent current flowing toward the eye. A rock-shelf projects forward from the foreground, and the foliage is drawn like stage-drapery down the sides, and this foreground is deeply shaded, while all the central scene is in such dazzling yellow, amber, and chalk as to make the composition theatrical.

The value of this painting is about $2,500, fairly calculated. To the Government it is worth less than to an individual, because its artist can duplicate it, and the hundred other sketches he took on the Yellowstone, and fill the country with chromos which will presently cheapen the entire range of such subjects. Nations should never buy landscapes, unless associated with some depiction of a national event. This is the first transgression of the kind.

CATLIN.

Just forty years ago, an artist was landed at the mouth of the Yellowstone, whose conscientious and preserving endeavors to accomplish a great national purpose in art met with humiliation and death at the very period when Mr. Moran's smart landscape of the Upper Yellowstone arrived in the Capitol. This was George Catlin, a native of the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania. He was rewarded in London, in 1841, with a superb edition of his letters, illustrated by 400 engravings. In these he gives the object of a life of which his countrymen never appreciated the monument nor the sacrifice. He says:

"My mind was continually reaching for some branch or enterprise of the art on which to devote a whole lifetime of enthusiasm."

Accident brought him to consider the Indian race, stripped by Nature like the model to the artist, and the most perfect type, at that time, of physical and natural man. He gave his life to this work, to be the pictorial predecessor of Schoolcraft, "to lend a hand to a dying nation who have no historians or biographers of their own to portray with fidelity their native looks, and snatch from a hasty oblivion what can be saved for the benefit of posterity."

By 1841 he had visited 48 different tribes, painted 310 portraits in oil, and over 3,000 full-length figures in games, customs, worship, and war. His gallery was exhibited in England and Belgium, and all its proceeds devoted to another journey and to strengthening his object.

After the destruction of Stanley's gallery at the Smithsonian fire, Catlin's alone remained. The bulk of it had been mortgaged to Joseph Harrison, Esq., of Philadelphia, and a portion was exhibited in the Smithsonian, where the dying artist fretted out his life that nobody in Congress or the Government would so much as visit his collection.

He said, just before his death: "I have worked for the literature and glory of this nation more than forty years, and I cannot get a member of Congress to let me show him my work. But they vote $10,000 to young Moran for his daub of scenery, which I beheld before he was born."

GATH.

Lady Beaconsfield and Mr. Disraeli.

London Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

The death is announced this morning of Lady Beaconsfield, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Disraeli. Thereby hangs a tale—in fact, several of them! Let us see how they will all look when strung together. Lady Beaconsfield was 83 years of age, and Mr. Disraeli is something like 20 years younger. The lady had been the wife of Wyndham Lewis, a man of immense fortune. Young Disraeli and this Mr. Lewis clubbed together years ago to represent a certain double-seated constituency in the House of Commons. There was the usual division of duties in the new firm; Disraeli furnished the brains and the oratory and Lewis the money. To exchange positions would have been equally impossible to both. People now living remember having heard Lady Beaconsfield speak disparagingly of her husband's intellectual attainments, and, indeed, of her husband himself, and eulogize Disraeli to the skies. This was during the "bargain and sale campaign." In the course of time Mr. Lewis died, and Mr. Disraeli married the widow in less than a year after. She married for love, and he for money. The marriage occurred in 1839, and by 1849 he had been before the Bankruptcy Court no fewer than three times. He was once compelled to flee, but his wealthy wife came to the rescue in every instance. Disraeli's solicitor was heard then, and has since been heard, to declare that he had no idea what his client did with his money; no idea how he could spend it; he did not gamble, and there was only one other channel for its escape, which he confessed the circumstances strongly pointed as to the correct one. Lady Beaconsfield had an immense fortune settled on her, but it was for her natural life only, and now reverts to her children by her first marriage.

Mr. Disraeli finds himself hopelessly in debt, with a pension of five thousand pounds sterling. This pension he acquired in a shrewd way, too. The Tory ministry of 1868 was dissolved in November. His colleagues, who were men of wealth, wanted to retire long before, but he procrastinated until he had filled up the exact minimum time of service required for a pension, and then withdrew. It is reported, and probably correctly, that there is no great amount of affection existing between Mr. Disraeli and the heirs of Lady Beaconsfield. This would be quite natural, at the best, if all the circumstances are considered; but it is further said that the hostile feeling has been aggravated by the action of interested persons in trying to persuade Lady Beaconsfield to get her life insured—a proposition she wisely rejected when she considered her great age and reflected what the premium must be in consequence.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 2:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

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Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
** Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	‡ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 9:45 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:30 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 p. m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 158 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:58 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	†*10:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

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TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will have the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News: Proceedings in Congress; The Credit Mobilier Investigation—State Legislatures—Miscellaneous Telegrams.
SECOND PAGE—County Matters—The Financial and Economical Outlook from the Farmers' Standpoint [Communication]—Woman's Aid Association—Sanitary Matters—Early Lake Marine—Direct Importations—Evanston Matters—A "Commercial Syndicate." Another of Mr. Scammon's Nice Little Insurance Jobs—Deferred Telegrams—Mutual Security Insurance Company: A Card from Governor Bross.
THIRD PAGE—The Hunt Street Murder: The Young Assassin Under Arrest—Railroad News—Hyde Park in Arms—Washington Letter—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Oakes Ames' Testimony; The Sunday Ordinance; The Old Post Office Lot—Current News Items—Notes and Opinion.
FIFTH PAGE—The Law Courts—Chicago Live Stock Market—Chicago Dry Goods Market—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.
SEVENTH PAGE—Vienna Letter—General News Items—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—Tone of Wall Street Yesterday—Miscellaneous Telegrams—The Verdict of the Fisk Murder Case—Markets by Telegraph—Biennial Report of the State Auditor Lippincott.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The Seguin-Hersee English Opera Troupe. "Doctor of Alcantara." Evening, "Bohemian Girl."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Joseph Proctor. "The Red Pocket-Book." Afternoon and evening.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Charlotte Cushman. "Guy Mannering." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Babes in the Woods." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "The Black Pocket-Book." "Wanted: A Nurse." "Peter Piper."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Dramatic and Musical Varieties. Afternoon and evening.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Miller. "Hidden Hand." Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIMPLES REMOVED AND SKIN MADE SMOOTH by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

IN PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THIS PAPER I HAVE described the symptoms accompanying the various forms of Consumption, Liver Complaint, &c., and have asserted that my Medicines will cure those diseases.

I shall continue from day to day to produce the proofs of these assertions in the form of well-authenticated certificates.

Among the many cures by my medicines is the following, which will be found interesting:

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK—Dear Sir: As you have cured my wife of a well-marked consumption when she was, as it were, in the very jaws of death, justice to yourself, as well as duty to my fellow-man, impels me to address you this letter, and detail the conditions of my wife, and the very remarkable effects of your medicine in her case. More than three years ago, she was taken with a copious bleeding from the lungs, attended with a very bad cough, loss of appetite, pain between her shoulders, headache, cold feet, and a gradual decline of her physical powers. I called in our family physician, who is regarded as one of the ablest practitioners in the city. He continued to attend her for a long time, and during that time she had several attacks of hemorrhage from the lungs, which made her very weak, and brought her nigh the grave. It was when I felt that her chances for life were very bad that Mrs. Edward French, of Moorestown, N. J., who had been cured of Consumption and bleeding from the lungs, sent word to her by all means to apply to Dr. SCHENCK, as he would be sure to cure her. At this time my wife was very bad. She was much reduced in flesh and strength, had no appetite, a very bad cough, which was so distressing as nearly to deprive her of sleep. She had a pain and distress in her lungs, and it was evident to us all that she was far gone with consumption; in the afternoons she would have fever and creeping chills, and at night free sweats.

After Dr. SCHENCK had given her an examination with his Respirometer, he pointed out to my wife the part of her lungs that was badly diseased. She had little confidence at this time in any remedies, as she had used nearly everything in medicine, without the least benefit. She commenced using the Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic, and continued to use them about a month, seeing Dr. SCHENCK once a week, when she experienced a marked improvement. There was this difference in the effect of these medicines from all others: Instead of driving up the secretions and matter, as other medicines had done, they seemed to ripen the matter and expel it in the form of expectoration, which was very copious, at the same time the secretions were restored to their natural and healthy condition, and the blood began again to circulate naturally.

The medicines were continued a long time, as the disease was seated, and obstinately resisted the action of the medicines. At length the matter began to ripen, the cough became loose, and free discharge of matter occurred right from the spot where my wife felt that her lungs were diseased. Her appetite and digestion improved, and she enjoyed what she had long been a stranger to—sweet refreshing sleep. The medicine continued to act upon her blood, and purified it, and after four or five months she had regained her strength, and felt that her system was purged from all disease. She is now well and hearty, and able to attend to the duties of her family, and cannot speak in terms of too great praise of the virtues of your medicines. She is desirous everybody should know what they have done for her, and will be glad to direct any one to the remedies that will cure that fell destroyer of the human race, Consumption. I reside at No. 530 North Fifteenth-st., and Mrs. Lanning or myself will be very happy to have any one call on us at our residence, and hear for themselves of the great virtues of your very valuable medicines. Yours truly,

G. W. LANNING.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS, prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, northeast corner of SIXTH and ARCH-sts., PHILADELPHIA. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

[To be continued.]

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, January 8, 1873.

The Nevada Legislature, which met yesterday, has postponed the election of United States Senator until the 21st inst.

The latest device for finding out whether there are any Teton Sioux is the proposal of the Interior Department to take a careful census of all the Indians on the Continent.

New Orleans was quiet yesterday. The Pinchback Legislature and the House of the Fusionist Legislature were in session; there was no quorum present in the Senate of the latter body.

Tweed's counsel have sought again to delay the trial of their eager client, by making interminable arguments and dilatory motions, but Judge Davis was not to be moved, and the jury will be empanelled to-day for his trial on criminal charges of fraud.

General Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, informs Congress that $2,887,462 has so far been spent on the canal around the Falls of the Ohio, and $2,769,200 on that around the Des Moines Rapids. The ship-canal talked of to connect the Mississippi above the Delta with the deep waters of the Gulf will cost $7,500,000.

Stokes has been taken from his luxurious quarters in the Tombs, and confined in the murderers' cell. One ground on which the verdict will be attacked by Stokes' counsel is the remark said to have been made by one of the jurors, between the first and second trials, that he would be "a juror next time; then you will see what will happen to Stokes."

The St. Louis *Republican* will, this evening, formally open and inaugurate its new and splendid building, which has taken the place of the one destroyed by fire about two years since. It is one of the most notable and imposing edifices of the City of St. Louis. Its internal structure is modelled after that of the old TRIBUNE building, which was likewise destroyed by fire.

Mr. Brooks' reputation seems to lie between M'Comb and Alley. The former testifies that Brooks was the only member of Congress who got Credit Mobilier stock without paying a fair price for it. He says he heard Brooks soliciting Alley to let him have 50 shares, which he obtained, and for which he promised to take care of the Democratic side of the House. All this Alley stoutly denies.

Senator Buckingham's bill, introduced into the Senate yesterday, adds another to the countless schemes for improving our currency. He proposes that banking be made free; that no interest be allowed on deposits; that banks may make United States bonds a part of their reserves, and may redeem their notes in coin, legal tenders, or National Bank notes. The bill further provides for the reciprocal convertibility of bonds and greenbacks.

To-day, the New York Legislature will vote for United States Senator. The Assembly organized yesterday by the selection of A. B. Cornell as Speaker. Governor Dix, in his message, recommends that the Erie Canal be kept within the control of the State, and that steps be taken to quicken transportation. Among other reforms for the government of New York City, he presses the adoption of Minority Representation. The State debt is $25,386,725, which is $4,000,000 less than last year.

The very measures which the German Government has taken to discourage emigration seem to have given it a greater stimulus then ever. Germans are convinced that its anxiety is due to expectation of war, and immense numbers, it is stated by the President of the North German Emigration Society, will leave for America in the spring, among which will be 10,000 tobacco growers and 12,000 wine growers. The commission sent out by this Society to buy large tracts of land in the West sail for New York Sunday next.

As originally drawn, Senator Sherman's bill concerning the Louisiana and Arkansas troubles proposed to inquire whether their elections had been held in accordance with the laws of the United States. In deference to Senator Thurman and others who wished to vote for the bill, but did not care to approve the Federal jurisdiction implied in this wording, Senator Sherman amended the bill so as to extend the inquiry to compliance with State laws. In this shape it has passed the Senate.

We publish elsewhere a communication from an Illinois farmer on the commercial and financial outlook, in which it is assumed that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE favors such legislation in regard to the currency as will reduce the rate of interest to the ascertained rate of increase of the national wealth. It is hardly necessary to say that we do not believe that any species of legislation can reduce the rate of interest below its natural level, unless it be legislation which improves the character of the security for loans.

Vice President Colfax made a written statement to the Credit Mobilier Committee, yesterday, to the effect that, five years ago, upon the representations of Mr. Ames, he contracted to buy twenty shares of stock, on which he made a partial payment of $500. He never received any dividends, cash or scrip, from this stock. In the same year he bought it he threw it back on Ames' hands in order to escape the litigation which had arisen between the members of the Company. The net result of his speculation has been a loss of $500, to say nothing of the annoyance of the disclosures.

A recent official investigation into the condition of the people of Ireland has disclosed a decrease of 134,915 acres in the extent of land under cultivation in 1872, as compared with 1871. The decrease of acres sown in cereals is 33,361 acres. Mr. Froude insists that the condition of the Irish people is improving under British rule, and that home rule would ruin them. Emigration is on the increase, and the labor of the country is compelled to abandon it. If home rule could make things worse than they are, then it would indeed be deplorable.

We expressed the opinion, some days since, that Mr. Allison, of Iowa, was not one of the recipients of Credit Mobilier stock. Our opinion upon that matter is not essentially changed by the testimony of Oakes Ames, who says that he was a recipient, and is confirmed by the despatch sent by Senator Allison, who is in New York, to the Credit Mobilier Committee yesterday, denying the statement of Oakes Ames that he had bought ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock. That number of shares and a check for one dividend were sent him by mail, but were returned. Mr. Allison says plainly and fully that he has never had any interest in the stock or the dividends of the Credit Mobilier, or of the Union Pacific Railway.

The counsel for Stokes are said to attribute his conviction to the excited condition of New York society, and the severe comments of the press about the increase in the number and atrocity of murders in the community. If this were true, it would only teach that the people can always do much for their own protection by vigorously demanding the execution of the law, and the suppression of crime. There is another circumstance, however, that probably had a large influence in determining the result of the trial. This is the modification of the Jury law which permitted the empanelling of respectable men, sufficiently intelligent to construe the evidence and instructions properly, and sufficiently interested in the welfare of the community to deal out justice. The Stokes jury consisted of an iron merchant, a retired merchant, a flour merchant, an insurance agent, a broker, an architect, a carpenter, a brickmaker, a provision merchant, a builder, and a printer. Their avocations indicate that they were twelve representative men of every-day city life, and constituted such a jury as could not possibly have been obtained under a practice that disqualified all persons of sufficient intelligence to form an opinion concerning passing events.

The Chicago produce markets were steady yesterday, except wheat and highwines, and breadstuffs were less active. Mess pork was active and steady at $11.60@11.65 cash, and $12.00 seller month. Lard was active and firm at $7.10 per 100 lbs cash, and $7.40@7.42½ seller March. Meats were active and strong at 3⅝c for shoulders; 5⅝@5¾c for short ribs; 6c for short clear, and $7.20@7.90 per 100 lbs for green hams. Dressed hogs were dull and 5c per 100 lbs lower, at $4.20@4.25. Highwines were more active, and higher, at ... Flour was in better demand and firm. Wheat was less active, at Monday's range of prices, closing at $1.21⅛ cash, and $1.23 seller February. Corn was dull and steady, closing ⅛c lower, at 30⅝@30¾c cash, and 31⅛@31¼c seller February. Oats were a shade more active and ⅛ higher, closing at 24⅝c cash, and 25⅛c seller February. Rye was quiet and a shade firmer, at 66½c. Barley was quiet and 1c higher, closing at 66½c for No. 2, and 52½@53c for No. 3. The market for live hogs was largely overstocked, and prices were unsettled and lower. At a decline of 10@20c trading was active, sales making at $3.65@4.00. Closing rates were $3.65@3.90. Cattle were moderately active and firm. Sheep met with a better inquiry at unchanged prices. The stocks of grain in this city on Saturday last were: 1,145,650 bu wheat; 1,868,253 bu corn; 904,299 bu oats; 215,964 bu rye, and 337,192 bu barley.

OAKES AMES' TESTIMONY.

The testimony of Mr. Oakes Ames, given before the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee, which is now made public, confirms the truth of the statement made by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and other journals during the Presidential campaign, that the charge of corruption made in connection with that now famous or infamous corporation was not a mere campaign canard. It was furthermore stated by us that the Credit Mobilier scandal would reach beyond the election, and that the members of Congress implicated in it must clear their skirts or it would greatly damage them. Forgetful as Mr. Ames finds it convenient to be, where his testimony would tend to criminate his Congressional friends, his evidence, nevertheless, shows very conclusively that all the members named in the memorandum given to M'Comb by Ames, except Blaine, Boutwell, and, possibly, Scofield, had stock, and that they desired to conceal the fact. There was some negotiation with Blaine and Boutwell, but it resulted in their not taking the stock; while Scofield took ten shares, but returned them, assigning as a reason that he had heard there was a personal responsibility attaching to them. Mr. Ames' testimony showes that both Alley and Hooper went in and subscribed as original corporators, after being guaranteed against loss. Colfax applied for some of the stock, and Ames is "pretty confident he had paid for it," although it was not transferred to him. Mrs. Henry Wilson had twenty shares, which were some time later returned at the request of Mr. Wilson. Patterson, of New Hampshire, agreed to buy thirty shares, and received the dividends upon them, although they were never transferred, which means, in all these cases, that Oakes Ames held the stock in trust. Dawes gave Ames $1,000 to invest in the stock, and afterwards rescinded the contract. Bingham furnished him with $2,500, a portion of which he invested in twenty shares of the Credit Mobilier, and, in 1870, Ames took them off his hands. Garfield applied for ten shares, which Ames was to hold until he could pay for them, but, as he never paid for them, he did not get them. According to Mr. Ames, Blaine and Boutwell declined the stock, Eliot never agreed to take any, and Kelley, although he expressed a wish to have some, was not able to carry it, and therefore did not take it.

When the Credit Mobilier scandal was first made public by the printing of Oakes Ames' letters to Colonel M'Comb, and the members of Congress named above found themselves implicated, the pending political campaign forced them to make some sort of explanation to their constituents. Letters were written by Dawes, Wilson, Kelley, and others, and speeches were made by Colfax, which were intended to be taken as specific denials of the charges. It is rather remarkable that, while every fact in the evidence pointed to Oakes Ames as the briber of his fellow-members, not one of them, in their ostensible denials, made any allusion to him, who had been the sole party engaged in negotiating the stock, except Mr. Colfax, who travelled out of his way to eulogize the Great American Shovel. The testimony of Oakes Ames now shows that these letters and speeches of denial were prevarications. They did not tell the whole truth. They evaded the real point at issue, and showed much more ingenuity in shielding Oakes Ames than Oakes Ames has shown in shielding them. It would not be just, however, to pronounce condemnation upon them, nor can an equitable estimate be made how far they were guilty of official misconduct or prevarication until their own testimony is heard. Public judgment should be suspended until they have made their defence and the testimony is completed. It is too grave a matter for hasty and incomplete decision.

There is one man, however, who is convicted out of his own mouth, both of direct falsehood and of corrupt practices. Just prior to the Presidential election, Mr. Oakes Ames was compelled by the pressure of public opinion to break his long silence, and to make a speech to his constituents, in which he flatly denied that he had made any attempt to bribe members of Congress, or to influence their votes upon any matter connected with Union Pacific legislation. His own testimony before the Committee shows that this was a falsehood. His own testimony, and his letters to M'Comb, furthermore prove that he *was* attempting to bribe his fellow-members, placing the stock "where it will do most good to us," as he says in one of his letters, and striving to "use the stock in a way to spread our influence everywhere," as he now says in his testimony. These members of Congress whom he approached, not being capitalists or speculators in stock,—the most of them, in fact, not having money enough to pay for their stock,—the inference is inevitable that the stock was placed where he supposed it would have an influence on legislation. For this, Oakes Ames should be expelled from Congress forthwith. He has proved himself unworthy of his seat, and an unsafe man in the administration of public trusts, and a would-be briber of his fellow-members. It is not necessary to wait for further proofs of his official misconduct. His own testimony and letters have convicted him, and the House of Representatives should vindicate its own honor and self-respect by removing him from the place he has dishonored.

THE OLD POST OFFICE LOT.

A proposition will be made to the Government to exchange the old Bridewell lot for the old Post Office lot on the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, including the walls now standing. The Mayor, the Common Council, the Board of Education, and the Directors of the Free Library unite in favoring the exchange, with the purpose of setting apart the building (which can be restored at a much less cost than would be required to erect a new structure) for the use of the Free Library. The project is one that would undoubtedly result in mutual advantages for the city and the Government, and the terms of the proposition are as fair as possible. The city proposes to give the Bridewell lot for the Post Office lot outright; or to submit to an appraisement of both pieces of property by competent persons, the city to pay the Government the difference in cash if the Post Office lot is adjudged to be the more valuable, and the Government to pay the city the difference in case the reverse is decided. There is evidently no disposition, as there is no opportunity in such a plan, to take any advantage of the Government. The Bridewell property extends from Fifth avenue to the river on Polk street, having 380 feet frontage on Polk, 200 feet on the river, and 198½ feet on Fifth avenue, and contains 75,430 square feet. The Post Office property contains 17,100 square feet, or only about one-fifth the territory. It is believed that the actual value of the two lots would be very nearly the same, but this would be fairly determined in any case by an appraisal.

The only use to which the Government could put the Post Office lot, and the building which could be made of the four walls now standing on it, would be that of a bonded warehouse. The property is poorly adapted to such a purpose. It is not large enough; it is located at a distance from all the railroads, and would necessitate an enormous expense for cartage, as well as a waste of time in the handling of bonded goods. The Bridewell lot, on the other hand, is admirably adapted to the location of the bonded warehouse. It has the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroads directly in front of it; the Fort Wayne Road just across the river; a large frontage on the river itself; and it could be reached directly by all the railroads in the city without the laying of new tracks or the obstructing of additional streets. These circumstances would give the property a special advantage for Government warehouse purposes. The lot on the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, on the other hand, is as centrally located as any other spot in the city for the Free Library. The walls of the old Post Office building are of the solid character that stood the test of the great fire, and may be put into perfect condition. The interior of the building can then be constructed to suit the Library purposes. The Bridewell lot belongs to the School Fund, and, if the exchange is made, the Post Office lot would be leased to the Free Library for ninety-nine years, at a fixed rental. It is said that Mr. Mullett, the Government Architect, favors the exchange, and we do not doubt that all the Government officials who shall be made acquainted with the real merits of the proposition will indorse it.

THE SUNDAY ORDINANCE.

The opponents of the Sunday ordinance have taken the occasion of the re-enactment of the city ordinances in a consolidated and consistent form to raise the question of the repeal of that law. The existing law makes the closing of the saloons during the whole of Sunday a condition of the license for selling liquor. The opponents of that law, after changing front several times, have at last proposed to place the retail of liquors and the keeping open of saloons on Sunday upon the same footing as upon other days, except that saloons shall be kept closed on Sunday until 1 o'clock p. m. This latter regulation is copied from the regulations in Berlin and, perhaps, other German cities, where during church hours on Sunday forenoon saloons are nominally closed, and where in the afternoon they are in full blast.

The closing of saloons and other places for the sale of liquor on Sunday is demanded by a large class of persons as a fitting part of the observance of a day set apart for religious services, but it is also demanded by a much larger body of persons, who, while they deny the right of the State to establish a compulsory observance of any day for religious purposes, insist upon it as a wise and healthful precaution against vice and crime, since drinking is more common and is carried to greater excess on Sunday than on week days, because the great mass of those who patronize saloons have more leisure then. Want of occupation encourages attendance at saloons; the greater the leisure the greater the number of saloon visitors, and, of course, the greater the number of those who get drunk and fall into the vices and crimes proceeding therefrom. We will not now discuss the question as to how far an obligation exists to observe Sunday differently from other days. In this country, no one is compelled to attend church, or to contribute to the support of any church; all that is required is that on this particular day, which is the day set apart by common consent for rest from labor, public order, peace, decency, and propriety shall be maintained. All rights of individuals are held subordinate to the general good; and each man's liberties are subject to the condition that in the exercise thereof he shall not interfere with those of his neighbor, or with the general welfare.

Sunday, therefore, being the day upon which the great body of those who attend public worship exercise that privilege, and, being the day established by custom as the day of rest for man and beast from labor, it is a proper exercise of police authority to make special provision against any excesses or disorders, either as disturbing those religiously inclined in their offices of worship, or such as are likely to result from the general idleness or dissipation on that day. It is the law of this State, and, we suppose, of every well-regulated community, that, on election day, when the number of persons disengaged from their ordinary pursuits may be assumed to be greater than usual, all places for the sale of liquor shall be closed. The same reason that commends this rule as wise and proper applies with equal force to the closing of saloons on the day when the people are most likely to congregate in such establishments, and produce disorder leading to crime. On Sunday, there are 40,000 persons from 15 years of age upward in Chicago who can have the time and opportunity to visit saloons and to drink liquor, who have no equal opportunities on any other day. Does not this fact call for the interposition of such precautionary measures as will protect society from the increased danger which this fact produces? Are not preventives better than remedies? Is not the absolute exclusion of visitors from powder-mills better than surgery and pain-killers? Is it not better to close the saloons, thereby keeping the 40,000 out of them, than to multiply the police force to stop the fighting and bear home the wounded and murdered? Leaving, as we do, the whole religious aspect of the day out of consideration, we hold that it is a wise precaution, in the interests of society and of public order and decency, that the power of the Mayor to close saloons and drinking houses on Sunday shall not be disturbed. Whether the enforcement of it be more rigid hereafter than it has been during the past twenty years or not, the power ought to exist.

This matter comes now before the Council not to operate as an invasion of existing privileges and rights. Every man holding a license in the City of Chicago holds it subject to the Sunday ordinance. Every man who has come to this city or State, and every man who has engaged in the liquor traffic, has done so with a knowledge of this law. It is true that it has not been often enforced. We can see no reason for enforcing it against the venders of such harmless fluids as lager beer, and against a class not prone to crime, who have been accustomed to Sunday beer from their earliest youth. Nevertheless, the repeal of the ordinance, feebly as it is likely to be enforced, will not fail to shock the moral sentiments of the community, and do injury to society. We hope the Council will let it remain as it is.

FIRE-PROOF CITIES.

Mr. Arthur Gilman, a New York architect, writes a letter to the *Tribune* of that city comparing the French and American systems of building. His conclusions are those which THE TRIBUNE has insisted upon on many different occasions, viz., that the means for preventing fire are more important than the appliances for extinguishing it; that such conflagrations as visited Boston, Portland, and Chicago can only be prevented by a general system of reasonably fire-proof buildings; and that such a system can only be secured by law and by an adequate process of inspection committed to competent hands. Mr. Gilman tells of the experience of a friend who was exceedingly amused at seeing a slight alarm of fire call out the entire Fire Department of Florence, which consisted of four men, each with a pailful of water and carrying a huge syringe under his arm. This was certainly ludicrous as compared to the steam fire-engines, the hook-and-ladder companies, and the varied and impressive paraphernalia of our American fire departments; but, added to the testimony of Mr. Powers, to the effect that he has not seen one fire of consequence during his thirty years' residence in Florence, it becomes an evidence that European cities are built in such a way that they do not require our expensive preparations for putting out fires.

We have already had lessons enough to convince reasonable men that the American cities should imitate the European system of construction. Mr. Gilman tells us that this is not so impracticable nor costly as is generally supposed, and in proof of it gives an interesting description of the precautions that are used. As early as the middle of the last century, the French authorities recognized in the rapid concentration of communities the necessity for providing for a more uniformly secure mode of construction. At that time, the use of wood for beams, roofs, and partition walls was quite as general in Paris as among us, though even then they filled in and all around with solid plaster; their walls, both exterior and interior, were more solid than ours are as a rule; and a careful Government supervision was exercised that all the known means of precaution might be made available. By the year 1830, however, iron beams and incombustible material for filling in floors and roofs were the features of a dozen different systems of fire-proof structures. An important Commission was appointed in 1840 to ascertain the minimum of iron which could be safely and practically employed. "The conclusions of that Commission," says Mr. Gilman, "were that rolled iron beams, 3 8-10 inches in height, and distant on centres about 2 feet 6 inches, when used, in connection with their system of gypsum arched floorings, were absolutely safe for all general domestic purposes, over a span of 14 to 16 feet." The object was to make as light and cheap an inner structure as compatible with non-combustibility, to take the place of the tinder-boxes which constitute the interior of most of our finest buildings. These structures are, of course, not devoid of wood-work, but is used in such small quantities, and is so inclosed and separated with iron and plaster, that the danger of fire is remote in each individual case, and it can scarcely spread into a conflagration that sweeps everything before it. Each building is of a nature to present a fire-wall, and to afford protection not only to itself but its neighbors.

The iron components of these European buildings are as common in Paris, or other large European cities, as the common joists and beams in the lumber yards of American cities. There are strips of iron which go across the inter-spaces and lap over the beams on each side, about 1-6 to ¼ of an inch in thickness, by 1¼ to 1½ inches wide. These are placed about two feet six inches apart. Rods are run transversely with these to sustain the gypsum flooring, which is put in solidly between the beams, and then covered with tiles or hard wooden floors. Strap-iron of the necessary sizes is already found in the American markets, as also the iron beams; and the demand alone is needed to make them as common and as easily obtained as wooden beams or laths. Professor Chandler, of Columbia College, says that the gypsum, which is just as important as the iron in the construction of Paris interiors, can be obtained in any quantity in our own country. He is of the opinion that the States of North and South Carolina alone would furnish all the gypsum that our American cities could use for the next hundred years. The plaster could not be put upon the solid surface of the stone walls in this country, as it is in Paris. The climate is too severe, and the frost would strike through. This difficulty could be overcome, however, by leaving an air-space or hollow in the walls, or by setting common brick in a succession of flues back of the front walls. The latter course has been adopted to advantage in the construction of the buildings in the Charlestown Navy Yard. The interior partitions of the French buildings are of hollow-brick construction, or of solid plaster held in place by strips of hard wood, strongly fastened at the top and bottom, and imbedded in the plaster itself. The chimney-flues of the French system are built of circular cement or stoneware pipes, and are made a part of the walls, no wood being permitted to come anywhere near them.

These are the main features of the European system of building, which absolutely prevents any such extensive conflagrations as have been experienced in all large American cities. But such prevention is not secured by the interspersing of a few buildings of this character here and there. The secret of general safety is in the uniform adoption of this style of construction. There were in Boston and in Chicago isolated buildings of as thorough construction as those of Paris, but not enough of them to prevent the spread of a raging fire that was simply irresistible. The people of Paris are constrained to build after the fashion indicated, and Mr. Gilman says that there are now at least one hundred first-class ... that city to watch the buildings in process of erection. It is not enough to provide the means for making fire-proof buildings. If we would protect ourselves from the repetition of the Boston and Chicago fires, people must be forced to take means with their reach to make their buildings reasonably non-combustible. Fire-proof cities are possible and practicable in this way alone.

NOTES AND OPINION.

During the reign of Pinchback, in Louisiana, the Hon. A. B. Harris presided in the Senate as "Lieutenant Governor of the State." We put the fact on record for the benefit of Harris, because he was never voted for, much less elected to wear the title.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

The twenty-five new "Peers" fabricated by the Prussian Emperor walked into the "Herrenhaus," on its reassembling on the 5th December. They were introduced by the Minister of the Interior, and took the oath, which, of course, is, in their case, to vote as they were created to. What was required of the twenty-five on that day was to vote against referring the so-called "reform" bill, which they did. The batch of twenty-five automatons was not enough to overcome the adverse majority, but was a warning that the Brandenburger had enough more of the same sort at hand, unless the recusant Peers succumbed. This is Germanized Constitutional Government.

Twenty-five "Senators," fabricated by the Party of Power, have taken the oath which, of course, is, in their case, to vote as they were created to. The batch is enough to overcome any majority that does not perpetuate itself, and there is not lacking a warning that the Party of Power has more of the same sort at hand. This is Republicanized Constitutional Government.

—The talk in Pennsylvania of a millionaire Republican willing to pay liberally for the Senatorship was only a hint to honest Simon to "come down." Simon came down—$20,000.

—The latest and most successful mode of contesting a seat in the Legislature has been discovered in Arkansas. And when you come to understand it, it is as unique in design as it is successful in execution. A defeated candidate, who hapens to be a magistrate, procures the arrest of a successful competitor on some trumped-up charge, secures his conviction by perjured testimony, and imprisons him while the contest for the seat is made.

The charge that John J. Patterson bought his election to the United States Senate from South Carolina is supported by specifications of corruption so strong and numerous that the Senate owes it to itself to order an investigation. If one-half that is charged about the manner of his election is true, he is entirely undeserving of a seat in that body, and honest men of all parties have a right to expect that the Senate will examine into the matter. The Senate of the United States is, in its organization and functions, the most dignified deliberative body in the world, and should be the purest. It is a great thing for any man honorably and fairly to represent a sovereign State, but it is correspondingly infamous for him to buy his way into that high and sacred position. There have been some weak and mediocre men in the Senate of late years, and it is high time that the people and the Senate itself should unite to elevate the standard. Above all things, no man should enter there whose election bears the slightest taint of fraud. Patterson calls himself a Republican, but the indications are that he is a corrupt man, and that his election was secured through wholesale bribery. It is to be hoped that an independent press, regardless of party, will demand an investigation of the case.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The position taken by the supporters of the President on all these questions, and the constant appeals made to the people to trust their proper solution to the honor and patriotism of General Grant, warranted the popular belief that if re-elected he would signalize his new term of office by a constitutional treatment of the Southern States and by a radical reform in our foreign policy. To this end it was considered as settled that the political ring surrounding the White House during the past four years would be broken, and that the Cabinet would undergo a complete reconstruction. The recent unfortunate events in Louisiana have not given much encouragement to the hopes raised by the apologetic tone of the Republicans during the campaign, so far as the treatment of the South is concerned; nevertheless, the belief is still entertained by many of those who supported General Grant that he will not disappoint their expectations, but that the 4th of March will see the commencement of a new national policy as honorable to the President as it will be gratifying to the country. The reported intention of the present members of the Cabinet to retire at the close of the present term will certainly afford the opportunity for such a change, and the replacement of Secretaries Boutwell and Williams by statesmen of broad, national views will be hailed as the first step in the new departure.—*New York Herald.*

We are glad that the present editors [of the New York *Tribune*] have met the discreditable reports put forth by certain contemporaries by a resort to the law, and not by the senseless and vulgar retorts and recriminations which are the usual characteristics of journalistic warfare. The accusations were too serious to be disposed of in that way. They must be withdrawn, or they must be proved. Newspapers are now public institutions; their good names are not only a part of their capital, but, what is more important, a part of their means of usefulness. They would become powerless as correctors of abuses, if it were generally supposed that they were merely mercenary, or the organs simply of traders and speculators. They must keep their escutcheons untarnished to fight effectively the battle against injustice, wrong, knavery, and selfishness, which has become their arduous but glorious task.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Illinois State Woman's Suffrage Association will hold a meeting at No. 884 Michigan avenue to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Board of Police, yesterday, accepted the resignation of Policeman John Cotey, and fined Policeman Dilger one day's pay for disobeying orders.

The license of A. Likens, mock-auctioneer, No. 48 North Canal street, was revoked by the Mayor yesterday. His offence was selling "snide" watches.

A young man of plausible address, under which was hidden a depraved heart, engaged board on West Monroe street, and stayed just long enough to "get away" with a valuable overcoat belonging to one of the boarders.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Athletic Club, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held to-morrow evening at No. 82 Market street.

The class in French of the South Side Christian Union will meet this evening. To-morrow evening Kate N. Doggett will deliver her third lecture on art at the class rooms, No. 758 Michigan avenue.

A meeting will be held in the Council Chamber this evening, for the purpose of organizing the new militia regiment. Let every young man in the city who desires to join this crack organization be on hand promptly at 8 o'clock.

The contract for the gas fixtures for the Pacific Hotel, calling for what is to be the best and most extensive amount of work ever ordered for a similar purpose in the United States, has been awarded to H. M. Wilmarth & Bro. The Petillon Brothers have taken the barber shop, and will fit it up in sumptuous style.

An English gentleman, a recent arrival, who has been residing on Fourth street, near Oakley, for three or four weeks, "skedaddled" with his wife's sister, a girl only 14 years of age, on Monday last. The deserted wife, who is represented to be "a good and industrious little woman," is left in a destitute condition. The absconding parties are said to have "jumped" the town without taking a change of clothing.

A correspondent inquires the meaning of the term "Triple Bob Major," as applied to the musical sequences of the opera of "Martha." THE TRIBUNE'S man who knows replies as follows: The Triple Bob Major is the favorite arrangement for the wedding peal, for which the usual fee a few years ago was one guinea, or twenty-one shillings. The parish clerk always rings in with the belfry hands in the matter of perquisites, which allows just three shillings to each. The shilling is still called a bob in many parts of England, and this allotment of three bobs each may be the key to the name "Triple Bob Major."

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago City Railroad Company was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. It was rather an exciting meeting, the points whereof are more interesting, however, to the stockholders than to the public. Of the 12,500 shares, 12,290 were represented at the meeting. There were seven Directors to be elected, and eight gentlemen put forward as candidates, the last named, Mr. Thompson, consenting only on the condition that his resignation be accepted on the day following. The votes were as follows: Albert Crosby, 12,290; D. Bleatt, 12,290; Daniel A. Jones, 11,990; D. W. Allerton, 12,290; Edwin Lee Brown, 12,368; Erskine M. Phelps, 12,290; M. D. Hennessy, [illegible], and Harvey M. Thompson, 5,638. All but the last were declared elected.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

The second performance by the English Opera troupe at the Academy of Music, last evening, was fairly attended. The opera was Wallace's sparkling and always popular "Maritana," which was given with the following cast: *Maritana*, Rose Hersee; *Lazzarillo*, Mrs. Seguin; *Charles*, Hall; *Don Jose*, John Clark; *Don Cæsar*, Eugene Clark. The performance was excellently good in spots, and the *ensemble* quite as effective perhaps as could be expected from a troupe rather heterogeneously thrown together. The orchestra and chorus give but little assistance or support, the brunt of the work having to be sustained by the leading people on the stage. The orchestra is small in number, and was often so wild and boisterous as to call out very energetic remonstrances from Mr. Behrens. What with wielding the baton with one hand, playing the piano with the other and holding back his fiery, untamed steeds with all sorts of ejaculations, he has a position by no means enviable. The poverty of resources also in the way of instruments often calls for very decided ingenuity and combinations to meet the demands of the accompaniment, and this was specially manifested last evening, where the piano had to do duty for the harp and the violins, piano and 'cello for the organ in the prison trio. The chorus also is small and has some raw, crude voices in it which put an edge on everything, while in point of personal appearance they reach a degree of quaintness and gaucherie which is simply humorous, forcibly bringing to mind some of those remarkable congregations of lazzaroni which the elder Grau used to get together in his palmy days of Italian opera. The opera, however, was fortunate in having a really good cast in the leading *roles*. Rose Hersee, always bright, fresh, and piquant, was never more so than in her representation of the Gitano. She has not lost a tithe of her exuberant spirits, or her graceful winning manner, since her last appearance here in the shadow of the great Parepa, and she sings simply as if she couldn't help it. There are few small voices so flexible and clear as hers without being shrill, and tiresome to the ear. The melodious character of her voice, its ringing tunefulness, and the marvellous ease with which she delivers it, joined with its bright, fresh quality admirably adapt her to sing Maritana, while nature made her in the exact mould to personate the little gipsey. It was not a good encoring audience, or she would have carried off several encores, for she richly deserved them, especially for her singing of the opening romanza; also "The Harp in the Air," and a neat bit of character singing in the fortune-telling scene. Mrs. Seguin's *Lazzarillo* is so well known that it is almost superfluous to say anything more than that she personated the character. She is a magnificent voice, and fairly fills the whole stage with business. It is evident that she feels the responsibility of her position, and, in the effort to fulfil it, she imparts her briskness and vivacity to all about her. The parts of *Don Jose* and *Don Cæsar* were unusually interesting from the fact that they introduced two new singers, Mr. John Clark (basso) and Mr. Eugene Clark (tenor), both of whom may be set down as having made very successful musical *debuts*. John Clark has a very deep, rich, sonorous bass, and is a very true singer. In some respects he recalls Harry Peakes, although he is a much more correct singer. He is as yet new to the stage, and, therefore, crude in some respects, but there is the stuff in him for a good artist. Eugene Clark has a very sweet and moderately powerful tenor voice, sings with fine expression, and at times is quite dramatic. He has very limited ideas with regard to the proper personation of *Don Cæsar*, and hardly brings out a suggestion of its rollicking character, but he sings the numbers very beautifully, and with real artistic finish. Both these gentlemen are fortunate accessions to opera, and we anticipate that, when they have sung through a few seasons, and have become thoroughly accustomed to the stage and stage business, they will make a very handsome reputation. Taken as a whole, the singing of the distinctive numbers of "Maritana" was very creditable, the chorus and orchestra very bad, the dramatic representation, except so far as Miss Hersee and Mrs. Seguin were concerned, well-nigh intolerable. This afternoon, Eichberg's "Doctor of Alcantara" will be given, and this evening "The Bohemian Girl."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

The very superior bill of minstrelsy offered by the Arlington, Cotton & Kemble organization at Myers' Opera House, is drawing very superior audiences, made up largely of ladies. The refined character of the entertainment is a credit to the Company, the house, and to Chicago, for it may be justly claimed that a performance so funny and attractive, and at the same time so free from all that could offend, is not to be found in the minstrel profession. Every separate act and feature is given with elaborate scenery and appointments, and with that rollicking dash and spirit which is the very essence of burnt-cork comedy. The company, as at present constituted, is the best we have ever had in Chicago, and amply deserves the elegant patronage which it attracts.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

After to-night, at Hooley's, the "Babes in the Wood" will be withdrawn, and "Paul Pry," one of Dillon's greatest assumptions, will be substituted. The admirable afterpiece, "Mr. and Mrs. Peter White," will be retained, with Miss Cline, Miss Selden, and Dillon in their comedy *roles*.

VERY SINGULAR.

There seems to be no limit to the number of ways in which a man can come to an end in this unhappy city. He may be pistolled by his grandmother, poisoned by highwaymen, trampled upon by a street car horse, drowned in a basement, clubbed to death by an efficient police officer, or die from disgust in the Council Chamber. These things may happen him if he escapes Dr. Rauch, the horse disease, getting married, or falling into the other countless snares that beset humanity in Chicago. Everybody is prepared to die violently, and the means have been so commonly exhibited that no one feels curious nowadays. But John Callison came near yielding up the ghost in quite a new way, rarer even than hanging, and this is how he did it: He was engaged at Ball's foundry, on the North Branch, and was shovelling scrap iron into a furnace. He had just thrown the last shovelful of scrap into the furnace, when an explosion was heard, and he fell over, his arm pierced by a bullet. It appears that among the scraps of old iron were some rusty pistols, one of them probably containing the ball. Heated by the fire, it exploded and narrowly missed the poor man's head. Here is food for reflection among men, and a chance for some enterprising clergyman to illustrate the text, "In the midst of life we are in death." Now comes the most singular part of the story. A doctor was called in to dress the wound and probe for the bullet, but found it not. Hence, it is probable that there was no bullet in the pistol, and that there was no bullet in the scraps, even. However, it is too good a story to be spoiled by that trifling circumstance.

Another Strong Testimonial.

It gives me pleasure to inform you concerning the efficacy of the Expectorant. Two years ago my son contracted the bronchitis, and it became so bad, he had to take to his bed. I procured a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and giving it to him according to directions, it soon brought him relief; but a strong fever coming on, his mother and myself got uneasy about him, and sent for our family doctor. On his arrival he told us the Expectorant might give him ease, but would not cure him, so he gave us some medicine of his own prescribing. In one day, however, he was so much worse we all feared he would die, and as a last resort we concluded to give the Expectorant another trial. To our great joy, after taking two bottles of it and one box of the Sanative Pills, he was entirely cured. Since that time I have cured a desperate case of croup with it, and two other cases of bronchitis. I therefore can safely say it is the best medicine for the throat and lungs I ever used for twenty-eight years, and I have no objection to your making public my experience.
—*Peter Sauder, Lansburgh, Le Sueur County, Minn.*

To Tax-Payers.

All owners of real estate that has been sold for taxes will be interested in the notice of John Forsythe, Esq., published to-day, announcing his retirement from the tax-business. Knowing Mr. Forsythe as we do, we would greatly prefer settling with him, rather than take the chances of settling with his successor.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw true Geyser water at the ...

—A news despatch dated from Australia, dated in Melbourne, Victoria, yesterday, left London at 3 o'clock in the morning ... was repeated through the Atlantic cable to New York, and delivered at the *Herald* building an hour after midnight. The telegram ... in our columns.—*New York Herald.*

THE LAW COURTS.

What is a Contract?—An Important Decision.

Who Shall Rule the Illinois Land and Loan Company?

Notes from the Bankrupt Court—Mortgage Bond Purchase.

A Valuable Land Transaction—A Heavy Settlement.

The pending questions involving the construction placed by law on the contracts entered into by certain parties, to secure the debts of the Knickerbocker and Stock Mutual Insurance Companies, which had been raised by counsel for the defendants, were yesterday decided by Judge Porter. The cases were fully reported in THE TRIBUNE at the time, and it is not necessary here to do more than to briefly refresh the memory of the reader as to the points raised. The declaration in the suit, Rozet v. Barker and others, was taken as a test case. Rozet, a policy-holder in the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, sued the defendants for the amount of his loss by the Chicago fire, the latter having taken the assets of the Company, and, in return therefor, given their guarantee for the payment of all outstanding debts. The counsel for the defendants demurred to the suit on various grounds, chief among which were, that the contract was not binding in the case of Rozet, as his policy was not a debt at the time the guarantee was given, and therefore not comprehended by the terms of the guarantee; that even supposing such a debt had been contemplated, the parties were not bound by their agreement, it not being a contract in law, there being only one party thereto, and no consideration mentioned, and that it was not competent for the Auditor to give up the assets of the Company to such guarantors for the extinguishment of possible or future debts that might arise. These are in effect, although not precisely as then stated, the grounds upon which the defendants demurred.

The Court, in announcing its decision, briefly stated the contents of the declaration, and read the guarantee (both of which have been published in this column). He said that the declaration affirmed that at the time of the execution of the promise to pay all the debts then outstanding, a policy of the Company which had previously been executed in favor of the complainant was in force, for a term of five years, for the sum of $5,500, expiring in 1875. It was alleged that this policy continued in force until Oct. 9, 1871, when a loss occurred to the full amount insured; that there was filed a claim against the Company; and that by the issue of the promise the defendant was obliged to pay. The declaration further alleged that about the time the time the contract was made the Company was doing business, and had assets on hand amounting to $100,000 or more; that the defendants in this suit, desiring to take these assets and convert them to their own use, for the purpose of satisfying creditors and thus preventing the necessity of appointing a Receiver, executed this promise and deposited it with the Auditor for the benefit of the complainant and other creditors, and, this being done, took all the assets and did convert them to their own use. It was claimed that the Auditor had no right to make any arrangement of this character, that the entire transaction was illegal, and that the contract was *nudum pactum*, or of no effect in law. He referred to the contention by the defendants that there was no consideration expressed in the promise; and was of opinion that the fact of the defendants taking the assets itself constituted a consideration; it showed that they, at all events, so considered it. It was further contended that there was no mutuability. He did not think it was necessary that the promisee should be named in the promise. He did not think that this was a promise to the Auditor, but to the creditors as a class, and not as individuals. With reference to an objection that the promise was of no effect under our statute of frauds, he did not consider the objection good. It was further contended that the promise did not include debts to accrue. He described the nature of a debt, as contracted with a liability, and was of opinion that in estimating this promise it must be looked at with the circumstances that surrounded it, and where there was a doubt, it was reasonable that it should weigh against the promises. His opinion was decided, that the intention was to convey by the word "debt" the amplest, fullest idea that could be given of the liabilities both then due and to become due of such a nature as that under consideration. His Honor spoke at some length elucidating and sustaining the above views, and concluded by overruling the demurrers.

A discussion ensued as to the next step, and twenty days were given to file a further count to the declaration, Mr. Shufeldt having stated that from facts that had come to his knowledge since this action had been commenced such a course was, in his opinion, necessary. The defendants to plead to the bill in two days.

THE ILLINOIS LAND AND LOAN COMPANY.

Wm. K. Reed yesterday brought suit against the President, his brother, and the Cashier of the Illinois Land and Loan Company, to enjoin their transferring certain of his shares on the books of the Company, and voting with them. In his bill he affirms that he borrowed $1,500 of William B. Johnson, of Hartford, Conn., giving security on fifteen shares of the above Company, each of the nominal value of $100; the note being for five years from the 1st of January, 1868, and a condition attached thereto that the shares should be returned to him on the payment in full of the principal and interest. On the 30th of December, 1872, he forwarded the balance due on the loan to L. H. Holt, residing at Hartford, requesting him to pay the amount to Johnson, and forward him the shares. Meanwhile, he holds a proxy from Johnson, authorizing him to vote with the shares. On the 2d inst. he received the following telegram from Holt:

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 2, 1873.—*To Wm. K. Reed, No. 105 Clark street, Chicago*: Day late. Johnson refuses the money. Fisher sold to Caleb.

L. H. HOLT.

He goes on to relate that there are two parties who are contesting for the controlling management of the Company referred to, and that in this contest, the ownership of these shares has become of great importance, both to him and to the Company. The leader of the opposition party in the Company is Caleb Clapp, followed by his brother Cephas, and George M. Price, the cashier, and the former of these persons has got hold of his shares, and possesses a proxy for use at the meeting for the election of Directors and office-bearers, to take place yesterday, and he asked the intervention of the Court to prevent that use of them. He affirms that, in addition to the above, he possesses $43,000 stock in the Company.

The same complainant filed another suit for a similar purpose against Thoms T. Fisher, of Hartford, and the same officials of the Company; having borrowed $3,000 from Fisher, who also refused to receive payment, and to give up the shares. The injunction was granted in each case.

BANKRUPTCY NOTES.

R. E. Jenkins, Assignee in the matter of F. A. Wichelman, a bankrupt, yesterday reported the sale of Sub-Lot 2 of Lot 4, Block 14, Fractional Section 15 addition to Chicago, subject to objections before Monday next, for $105, to William B. Clapp, of Chicago, after satisfaction of all liens held thereon. The Court approved the sale.

The Simonds Manufacturing Company yesterday petitioned for the bankruptcy of Allen P. Prior, being a creditor for a balance unpaid on account, of $975.36, which the debtor says he has no means of paying. Calvin Carr is also the holder of an unpaid note of $350.15, which the debtor cannot meet.

In the matter of —— Fleming, bankrupt, the creditors' meeting yesterday appointed R. E. Jenkins Assignee.

The first meeting of creditors in the matter of Spangler et al., in bankruptcy, will be held at the Register's office at 11 o'clock on Friday morning.

A general meeting of the creditors of —— Herbst, in bankruptcy, will take place on Saturday, at 2 p. m.

A MORTGAGE BOND PURCHASE.

A suit for $20,000 damages, in assumpsit, was yesterday commenced in the Circuit Court by the Joliet Iron and Steel Company against Cornelius R. Field, George S. King, and B. W. Phillips, trading before the fire as Field, King & Co. The narr states that the firm bought of the Union Coal, Iron, and Transportation Company first mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company of the par value of $300,000, at the price of 77¼ cents on the dollar and accrued interest, to be paid for as fast as the bonds could be prepared; that the bonds drew interest thereafter at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, and that the name of the "Union" Company was afterwards changed to that of the plaintiff herein. The narr then goes on to say that the defendants owe $20,000, and the presumption is that the number of bonds taken by the defendants was erroneously stated above as at $300,000, and that it probably meant a less number, which the plaintiff has omitted to state.

A VALUABLE LAND TRANSACTION.

A cause of much interest was restored in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. Jacob Bushong and Henry Bushong, of Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania, affirm in their bill that Uriah C. Whitlock, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in partnership with Wm. S. Wallace, as grain dealers in New York, became indebted to them in the sum of $24,000, and interest at 7 per cent, secured by mortgage on Blocks 27 and 28, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the east half of Section 31, in Chicago (Township 39, 14), which mortgage was filed for record November 25, 1868. The interest and principal are due, and the plaintiffs claim estate absolute in law, subject only to the equity of redemption allowed in the Court. To free the estate, the plaintiffs paid $7,500, to clear off an incumbrance, and the taxes; and they affirm that the property now shows but slender security for the sum total of these disbursements. They pray that an account be taken of the moneys advanced by them, and the value of the property, and that the mortgagor be foreclosed from all rights of redemption. Defendants are called on to plead.

A HEAVY SETTLEMENT.

The restored papers in the cause of John M. Clayton v. George W. Lay and others, were yesterday filed in the Circuit Court, and the suit dismissed, the amount payable for redemption under the decree of July 22, 1871, etc., having been agreed upon, and the balance payable to Francis Morgan, one of the defendants, amounting to $20,085.53, being paid by the complainant. The Court considers that no account need now be taken, and that the complainant has made redemption as per decree; and the suit is dismissed. The property involved was the north 45 feet of the south 90 feet of Lot 1, Block 40, of the original Town of Chicago.

JESSE HOYT'S CLAIM DISPOSED OF.

In the matter of Ira Y. Munn et al., bankrupts, the Court yesterday heard the arguments of counsel in the petition of Jesse Hoyt, for permission to sell the property of the bankrupts, mortgaged to him, respecting which there has been so much litigation. The Court decided in favor of dissolving the injunction, and denying the sale. The injunction restraining any interference with the property therefore remains in force, and the Assignees are instructed to file a bill in chancery to determine the rights of said Hoyt, and all interested parties.

CALL TO-DAY.

Judge Porter will call 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 25 to 37 inclusive.

Judge Tree will try 49, the same title as 48, now on trial, on the conclusion of the latter; followed by 462, Noyes v. Craftsman's Life Insurance Company.

Judge Rogers will call 9 to 30 inclusive.

Judge Hopkins will proceed with the call in the District Court.

Judge Blodgett will continue hearing motions for new trials in the United States' Circuit Court.

Where new trials are granted in the United States' Circuit Court, they will be placed in order as they are granted, at the end of the docket this term.

INJUNCTION OBTAINED.

The Dixon National Bank yesterday prayed and obtained an injunction in the United States Circuit Court against the collection of State, county, town, district, school, road, bridge, city, and city bond taxes, on the stock of the Company, for 1872, by the collectors and County Treasurer of Lee County. They claim that the tax is made under the "Act for the collection of taxes on the shares and capital stock of banks and banking associations; approved June 13, 1867; that the stockholders are not liable, not being residents, and that the act is void, being contrary to Article 9 of the Constitution of the United States, and to the National currency and banking act.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Daniel Ferguson applies to the Circuit Court to restore the record in the suit, Diedrich Tobec, plaintiff in error v. John R. Case, defendant in error, for the reversal of a pretended judgment of Justice Randall, of Cook County, in an action for forcible entry and unlawful detainer, brought by the defendant in error against the plaintiff in error, and to obtain an award for the restitution of the northeast quarter of Section 20, Town 38, 13, from which he was ousted by a writ of restitution, is sued on the said pretended judgment.

John Spirkle and James R. Hardy, debtors to Martin Schmutz for "goods, wares, and merchandise sold and delivered," to the extent of $539, are declared by Schmutz to have fraudulently conveyed and assigned their property so as to hinder and delay their creditors; and a writ of attachment was yesterday obtained in the Superior Court against them.

Patrick Naven, in petitioning for divorce from his wife Catherine, affirms that she has attempted to poison him by placing a deadly drug in his coffee bowl. He is a teamster, and complains that he has to prepare his own meals, and that his wife is a profane, violent woman, whom he finds it impossible to live with.

The jury list furnished to the Criminal Court by the County Commissioners being exhausted, on the motion of State Attorney Reed, the Court yesterday ordered a special venire of twenty-four good and lawful men of the County to serve as petit jurors during the second week of the present term, returnable next Monday.

Patrick and Margaret Blake yesterday commenced suit, in the Circuit Court, in case, laying the damages at $15,000, against John and Mary Fitzgerald; James M. Cutler a similar suit against Alonzo and Hy A. Huntingdon and B. S. Arlington, $10,000.

The railroad injunction, Noble et al. v. the C., C. & I. C. R. R. Company et al., similar to the Mason injunction lately reported in this column, was yesterday dissolved by Judge Farwell, and an appeal was refused.

The injunctions prayed for against the collection of taxes on the stock of the Union, First, and Second National Banks of Aurora, were yesterday granted by the United States Circuit Court.

James O. Hale, yesterday, commenced suit in the Superior Court for $10,000 damages, in case, against James Billings and Millius B. McIntosh.

The first step was taken by the defendants in the Bostwick suits, yesterday, solicitors entering appearance for various defendants.

ATTORNEY'S RECORD.

CHANCERY.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT (*Blodgett, J.*)—413—Goodyear, Administrator, v. Smith, order reinstating papers in the case. 802—Union National Bank of Aurora v. Miller; injunction as prayed for. 803—Second National Bank of Same v. Same; same. 804—First National Bank of Same v. Same; same. 745—Taylor v. Hinsdale et al; reference to Henry Bishop, Master. 266—Bushong et al v. Whitlock, et al; rule on defendants to answer by first Monday of February. —Dixon National Bank v. Larong et al; injunction prayed for granted; bond, $5,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT (*Williams, J.*)—789—Boulard, administratrix, v. National Life Insurance Company; time to plead, etc., further extended to 12th inst. 699—Ferris v. Johnston et al.; injunction dissolved and leave to defendants to file suggested damages within ten days. 773—Hattman v. Coombs et al.; time to plead, etc., as to Sarah E. Kins, further extended five days. 780—McDonald v. Johnston; motion to dissolve injunction overruled. (*Farwell, J.*)—5,284—Noble et al. v. C., C. & I. C. R. W. Co.; exceptions to amended answer overruled; temporary injunction dissolved; appeal denied; and defendants stand by their exceptions. 544—Cahill v. Cahill; order for solicitor's fees; set for hearing 18th inst. 689—Hocamp v. Hocamp; by stipulation answer withdrawn.

THE SUPERIOR COURT (*Gary, J.*)—1,009—Bane v. Bane; default and reference to Steele. 1,066—Raggatt v. Raggatt; same to Magruder. 851—Butterfield v. Butterfield; decree of divorce. 1,144—Remington & Co. v. Hilder; demurrer to bill sustained, and leave to amend on face of bill, and 20 days to answer amended bill. 403—Green v. Hotchkiss; time to plead, etc., extended till Saturday morning. 1,114—Western News Company v. Baldwin; time to plead, etc., extended till 20th inst. 955—Cross v. Cross; reference to Denison. 1,174—James v. James; same. 1,198—Tournier v. Tournier; same. 815—McClure v. Lovett; same to Steele. 1,042—Hannible v. Hannible; same to Magruder. 1,182—Bostwick v. Hess; Snowhook & Gray enter appearance for Patrick Egan; time to plead etc., till 20th inst. 444—Keefe v. McCann; Master's report filed and confirmed. 766—Perry v. Pearce; reference to Denison. 1,183—Griffith v. Griffith; same to Steele. 1,057—McMurty v. Holt; same to Denison. 1,056—Clark v. All whom it may concern; same. 1,161—Francis v. Francis; appearance of solicitors till 20th inst. 1,053—Kratz v. Kratz; reference to Magruder. 837—Hubbard v. Lauer; reference changed to Magruder. 1,179—Koch v. Kennicott; solicitors appear for defendants, and time extended till 20th inst. 954—McDonald v. McDonald; decree establishing the will. 1,096—Gebert v. Taylor; default. 1,097—Givens v. Taylor and all whom it may concern; same. 1,098—Allen v. Same; same. 1,189—Bostwick v. Hess; Winslow, Campbell & Laurence enter appearance of various defendants, and time to plead, etc., extended till 20th inst. 1,131—Bostwick v. Skinner; same. 1,124—Peterson v. Peterson; reference to Magruder. 983—Heatherwick v. All Whom it may Concern; default. 1,188—Maturin v. Maturin; reference to Magruder. 1,048a—Smith v. Smith; referred to Steele. 973—Wahl v. All Whom it may Concern; decree. 974—Wahl v. Same; same. 975—Wahl v. Gage et al.; decree. 1,031—Murphy v. Murphy; reference to Magruder. Bill dismissed as to Sidney S. Campbell, N. A. Laner appointed guardian ad litem for Robert McCloy. 1,131—Boswick v. Skinner; appearance of solicitors for various defendants. 1,—Chambers v. Chambers; reference to Steele. 253—Graves v. Corgan et al.; decree. 718—Schneidhauer v. Schneidhauer; reference to Magruder. 960—Voight v. Voight; same to Steele.

COMMON LAW.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT (*Blodgett, J.*)—626—Norton et al. v. Western Transportation Company; cause set for hearing this term. 699—Buckly, Assignee, v. Dolter; leave given to reply double. 701—Same v. Buscher; same. 784—Gorham Manufacturing Company v. Michigan Central Railroad Company; same. 779—Lombard, Jr., v. Willett et al; same.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT (*Hopkins, J.*)—707—Upton, Assignee, v. E. E. Caldwell; dismissed by plaintiff. 708—Same v. Peter Caldwell; leave to amend by making Peter Caldwell defendant. 859—John Davidson v. scow Active; default and decree for $194.96. 860—H. Channon v. Same; same for $237.18. 888—Tyskiewicey v. steam barge Monitor; same (and order of sale) $152. 709—Upton v. John W. Dean; jury trial; verdict, $819.05. 714—jury trial; verdict, $615. 715—Upton, Assignee, Koehsel; leave to amend by making name of defendant Fredk. H. Koehsel. 716—Same v. Matteson; on trial. (*Blodgett, J.*)—762—Hanson v. Schooner Ida H. Bloom; report of Commissioners filed and confirmed; decree for the various amounts therein named, and order of sale.

THE CIRCUIT COURT (*Rogers, J.*)—250—Goodwin v. Wallin: jury trial. —— Schulz v. Loitwich; dismissed by plaintiff. (*Tree, J.*)—2,095—Greenebaum v. Reynolds; time to file additional bond extended till Saturday. 2,190—Dillon v. Summers; additional appeal bond to be filed in three days. 2,820—McMahon v. Ball; default. ——Tobec v case; reinstated. 97—Walsh et al. v. O'Callahan; judgment for $347.50. 3,226—Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Co. v. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Co.; leave to amend petition making the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. party defendant. 710—Storey v. Sherman et al.; demurrer to second replication sustained, and exceptions; case restored to trial calendar. 605.—Heinricks v. Greenebaum et al.; judgment $207. 565—Walsh v. First Presbyterian Church and Society of Hyde Park; jury trial. 48—Toomey v. United States Brick Co.; on trial.

THE SUPERIOR COURT (*Porter, J.*)—41,897—Goss & Phillips' Manufacturing Co.; appeal dismissed at defendants' costs for want of prosecution with procedendo. 2,266—Bozet v. Barker; demurrer to nar overruled, and leave to plaintiff to file additional counts in 20 days. 2,600—Baird v. Bowen; same order. 2,601—Rozet v. same; same order. 2,602—Winslow v. Same; same order. 3,551—Rogers v. Rapp; time to plead extended till Monday next. 3,943—Kaprowiez v. Jacobs; judgment vacant. 3,700—Demuth v. Battermann; dismissed by plaintiff. 3,526—Durand v. Martin; leave to file bill of particulars. 3,475—Same v. Hanlon; same order. 3,876—Wayman v. McCarty; time to plead extended three days. 2,981 Page v. Alemannia Insurance Company; cause transferred to United States Circuit Court. 3,216—Clark v. Carhart; verdict by jury for $2,662 and judgment. 3,371—Thornton v. Traynor; leave to amend Narr instanter. 3,548—Beckwith v. Chase; speedy trial denied; rule on defendant to plead in 10 days. 3,121—Pattie v. Commercial Insurance Company; judgment, $2,650. 2,522—Mather v. Hibernia Insurance Company; cause transferred to United States Circuit Court. 2,295—Culverwell v. Wyndham; order allowing *La Societe*, etc., to defend in name of Charles Wyndham vacated, the attachment having been quashed. 2,246—Clark v. Greenler; motion by defendant for new trial. 2,272—Donohue v. Eisendarth; verdict, not guilty, and motion by plaintiff for new trial. 2,277—Minard v. Allen et al.; jury on issues of the two Allens only. 2,568a—Shepherd v. Hoyt; time to file bill extended 20 days. 1,920a—Gardiner v. Knutson; order of 6th inst. set aside. 3,897a—Same v. Preble; dismissed by plaintiff.

BANKRUPTCY.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—(*Blodgett, J.*)—2,173—Chicago Attrition Pulverizing Company; adjudication by default; warrant returnable before Register Hibbard Jan. 27 instant. 2,109—F. H. Wichelman; Assignee's report of sale approved; subject to objections before Monday next. 2,177—David Neuberger; injunction restraining interference with the goods of the bankrupt. 2,128—Ira Y. Munn; order refusing Jesse Hoyt's petition to sell mortgaged property, and directing suit to be commenced in the United States Circuit Court. 2,102 — Charles G. Ueller; on denial of bankruptcy, the Court finds the debtor guilty on the first count, and not guilty as to the second; adjudication entered. 2,103—Solomon Rothschild et al.; leave to Herman Isaac to file proof of debt; order for examination under Section 26, on petition of said Isaac.

PROBATE.

THE COUNTY COURT—(*Wallace, J.*)—Percy W. Banner; time to executor to restore files extended till 17th inst. —Robert Meech; will proven; letters testamentary to Richard Meech; bond $1,000. —Henry McMinn; administrators' account approved. —Giamballista Gandolfo; same. —Hubert Herig; default of Gertrude and Mathias Klein in the application of administratrix. Frederick Ketz; same of Thomas McAleer; and Andrew Barke appointed Guardian *ad litem* for minors. Alonzo W. Mack; applications to sell real estate to pay debts; continued till next term. Arthur J. Hawke; will proven; renunciation of James Hill, an executor; letters testamentary to widow; bond $60,000, Horace Reed; inventory appraisement and award approved. Lilly v. Rosa Klare, minors; guardian's inventory approved. Charles A. Eaton; files restored, and executrix discharged. John Coyne; inventory and appraisement approved. William D. Hurley; change of appraisers. John and Julia Ann Maloney; files restored.

LUNACY.

THE COUNTY COURT—(*Wallace, J.*).—Julia McEvoy; warrant returnable the 9th instant, at 10 a. m., for a jury to try alleged insanity.

CRIMINAL.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—(*Blodgett, J.*).—United States v. Leo Oanman; set for Thursday. United States, on relation of Azariah C. Flagg, v. Mayor, Treasurer, and Common Council of City of Rock Island; order for alternative writ of mandamus, returnable March term.

THE CRIMINAL COURT—(*Booth, J.*)—599—Martin, Boyle, and Wood; impleaded, etc.; jury trial; Martin discharged; the others remanded. 592—Herzog & Kelly; impleaded, etc.; nolle prosequi entered. 561—Beach, found guilty; four months in the Penitentiary. 583—Tierney, impleaded, etc.; verdict, not guilty, and defendant discharged. 571—Connors; jury trial; found guilty of unlawfully driving away a horse.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Dixon National Bank v. W. H. Lang and Josiah Little; bill for injunction to restrain the collection of taxes on bank stock. —Jacob Bushong and Hy. Bushong v. Uriah C. Whittock and Wm. S. Wallace; restored case.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—5,457—Wm. K. Reed v. Wm. B. Johnson et al.; injunction (see notes). 5,458—Same v. Thos. T. Fisher et al.; same. 5,589—Diedrich Tobec, plaintiff in error, v. John R. Case, defendant in error; petition for restoration of record. 5,460—Joliet Iron and Steel Company v. Cornelius R. Field, George S. King, and B. W. Phillips; assumpsit, $20,000. 5,461 to 5,467 inclusive—Appeals. 5,468—Patrick and Margaret Blake v. John and Mary Fitzgerald, $15,000. 5,469—Field, Leiter & Co. v. Collins, Kessler & Co.; assumpsit, $700. 5,470—Chatfield & Wood v. Wm. Doyle; assumpsit, $1,000. 5,471—Joseph Slade, George Anderman, and Hy. C. Batterman v. Anthony Frazell; mechanics' lien on Lot 8, Block 90, Norwood Park. 5,472—Julius Lehman for use of Otto A. Lehman v. M. Kauffman; assumpsit, $500. 5,473—Suppressed. 5,474—Higgins v. Smith et al; appeal. 5,475 and 5,476—Withheld. 5,477—James M. Cutler v. Alonzo Huntingdon, Hy. H. Huntingdon, and B. S. Arlington; call, $10,000. 5,478—Same and wife v. Same; case, $10,000. 5,479—Hy. C. Durand et al. v. Hy. Parker; assumpsit, $500. 5,480—B. Ulman v. T. M. Burkitt and E. L. Sutton; assumpsit, $1,000. 5,481—Jno. M. Clayton v. Geo. W. Lay et al; record from Supreme Court. (*Burnt Records*)—36—Benj. P. Hutchinson v. Perry H. Smith, and all whom it may concern.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—41,895—Thos. J. Robinson v. Lewis Benedict, T. M. Bradley and Medore Martin; replevin of three scroll saws, shaping machines, two mitre saws, one rip saw, one swing cross-cut saw, one band saw, one Daniels planer, and a variety of machinery and belting. 41,896—Martin Schmutz v. John Spirkle and James R. Hardy; attachment for a debt of $539. 41,897—Goss et al. v. Mahr; appeal. 41,898—Joseph, Charles J., and George T. Gould v. William Cuthbert and —— Cuthbert; assumpsit, $500. 41,899—Francis F. Brailiard v. A. B. Van Cott; assumpsit, $500. 41,900—Bell v. Tanner; appeal. 41,901—James O. Hale v. James Billings and Millius B. McIntosh; case $10,000. 41,902—Patrick v. Catherine Navin; divorce. 41,903—Menlinger et al. v. Protection Life Insurance Company; appeal. 41,904—Suppressed for service. 41,905—Johnson & Co. v. Gustave and Charles Anderson; assumpsit $1,500. 41,906—Suppressed for service. 41,907.—City v. Clough; appeal. 41,908—Suppressed for service. 41,909—Francis v. Mary Bradley; divorce.

PERSONAL.

Rev. E. C. Porter, of Iowa, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Hon. E. M. Moffett, of Quincy, was at the Tremont yesteyday.

Rev. Dr. J. E. Forrester was at the Grand Central yesterday.

Judge T. C. Whiteside, Logansport, was at the Sherman yesterday.

Captain E. L. Craw, of Michigan, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Colonel Jacob J. Storer, of Boston, a well-known inventor of blast furnaces and other machinery for the manufacture of iron, is at the Sherman House.

H. N. Walker, Esq., editor Detroit *Free Press*, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Judge James Grant, of Davenport, Iowa, was at the Sherman yesterday.

W. S. King, Postmaster House of Representatives at Washington, was at the Tremont yesterday, *en route* for Washington.

O. D. Gorham, Assistant General Superintendent Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, is at the Sherman.

Thomas M. Shaw was yesterday admitted to practice in the United States Courts on the motion of J. O. Glover, United States District Attorney.

The following were among the arrivals at the Grand Central yesterday: Asa Longfellow, George S. Pomeroy, New York; J. Basster, Galesburg, Ill.; E. G. Spaulding, Omaha; D. R. Moon and wife, Eau Claire, Wis.

Hon. S. C. Judd, late of Lewiston, Ill., has removed to this city, and, as announced elsewhere, has formed a law partnership with William F. Whitehouse, Esq., well-known in the Chicago Bar. The new firm, Judd & Whitehouse, have their offices at No. 42 Central Union Block, on Madison street, and their many friends will need no assurance of ours as to their standing and prominence in their profession.

The following were at the Briggs yesterday: W. P. Conway, Rock Island; John Frank, Milwaukee; F. A. Waterman, Kansas City; W. P. Pickert, St. Louis; M. McDermot, Cleveland, Ohio; F. Brackett, Minneapolis; George Bullon, G. J. Trisdell, Kenosha, Wis.; L. S. McCabe, Davenport, Iowa.

The following were among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday: Frank Earle, Lawrence, Kansas; William Saxton, Camden, N. J.; W. B. Stickney, Oshkosh; E. J. Tyler, Milwaukee; J. W. Paxton, L. E. Hanson, Wheeling, W. Va.; J. K. Graves and son, Iowa; L. H. Eames, Ottawa; S. W. Phelps, T. Graham, Covington, Ind.

The following were at the Tremont yesterday: E. B. Gridley, Bloomington; C. C. Green, Hubbardsville, N. Y.; J. P. Wood, C. A. Ackley, Troy, N. Y.; D. J. Moorell, Johnstown, Pa.; S. Myers, Boston; C. H. Morrison, Cleveland; S. J. Dennison, Oxford, Pa.; C. E. Owens, Philadelphia; F. M. LeBerg, M. D., Milwaukee, Wis.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: J. K. Graves, Iowa; H. G. Angle, Cedar Rapids; S. S. Merrill, John W. Carey, Milwaukee; J. K. Armsby, New York; J. O. Wilson, DesMoines; P. Wickoff, M. J. Dickinson, New York; John Scott, Jr., Baltimore; E. J. Biddle, Philadelphia; C. A. Wetmore, San Francisco; J. F. Thompson, Atlanta, Ga.

The following gentlemen, agents of the National Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, are at Anderson's European Hotel: G. R. T. Clarke, Cincinnati, O.; William Twining, Jacob Merritt, W. Henry, St. Louis; J. H. Mack, Philadelphia; T. A. P. Champlin, Louisville; A. R. Mosher, Pittsburgh; L. E. Shinn, Erie, Pa.; G. R. Barckley, Macon, Mo.; James McLane, Harrisonville.

Sand Hot Baths.

One of the therapeutic novelties in London, recently introduced from the Continent, consists in the erection of establishments for administering sand hot baths as a remedy for rheumatism, recent cases of nervous disorders, affection of the kidneys, and all cases where heat is wanted as the chief therapeutic agent. The advantages of this treatment are that it does not suppress perspiration like the hot-water baths, but rather increases it, and does not interfere with the respiration like the steam bath or Turkish bath. The body can endure its influence for a much longer time, and a much higher temperature can be applied. It can be used for infants, and permits of any application to a part or the whole body.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,080	12,704	228
Tuesday	2,000	33,000	1,250
Total	3,080	45,704	1,478
Same time last week	4,581	25,582	1,542
Week before last	1,758	32,739	886

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Monday	829	1,645	....

CATTLE—The moderate receipts of the past two days have had a strengthening tendency, and had other circumstances been as favorable, sellers might have gained a substantial advance, but the markets below have not yet assumed a healthy tone, and as shippers have recently lost pretty heavily on their consignments, they seem loth to incur new risks, and they could not be prevailed upon to invest at any considerable advance on the prices current at the close of last week. Butchers bought more liberally than for some time past, and there was also a rather better demand for stockers; but, after the wants of all classes had been met, a number of droves remained in the yards unsold, and the feeling prevalent at the close was not particularly buoyant. There were several fine droves among the offerings, but there were also many poor cattle, and the average quality fell considerably below that of last Tuesday. A few choice bunches were taken at $5.75@5.85, and in one instance $6.10 was paid, but sales at these figures were rare, the larger portion changing hands at prices ranging downward from $5.87½. Poor cows, scrawny steers, stags, bulls, and lean oxen sold at $2.00@3.00. Butchers operated principally at $3.25@4.25 for common to extra cows and poor to fairish steers and oxen. Stockers sold at $3.00@4.00, according to quality. Veal calves were inquired for at about former rates. Few sales were reported, however, and prices are little better than nominal, at $3.50@5.75 for poor to choice. We give the following as the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
18 medium cows	955	$3.62½
17 medium cows	873	3.50
10 medium cows	960	3.45
15 fleshy steers	1,275	5.37½
16 choice steers	1,408	5.85
16 good steers	1,267	5.65
32 good steers	1,249	5.20
17 stock steers	873	3.50
13 butchers' stock	1,130	4.00
19 butchers' stock	1,023	4.25
13 butchers' stock	1,199	4.37½
34 fair stock	1,260	4.95
15 cows	959	3.25
18 medium steers	1,247	5.00
18 good cows	1,127	3.75
10 choice steers	1,308	6.10
16 fair steers	1,234	4.85
33 good steers	1,200	5.30
24 good steers	1,170	5.35
91 good steers	1,305	5.30
15 good steers	1,346	5.37½
45 choice steers	1,293	5.80
15 good steers	1,243	5.25
44 good steers	1,220	5.12½
10 mixed stock	1,340	3.85
17 good steers	1,313	5.25
36 cows	950	3.00
34 Texas cattle	1,163	4.15
17 good shipping steers	1,219	5.30
18 fair steers	1,209	4.70
34 Texas steers	1,057	4.00
16 choice steers	1,408	5.85
36 Texas cows	947	5.30
17 good steers	1,217	5.30
32 fair steers	1,200	4.87½
33 good steers	1,283	5.40
11 cows	1,000	3.30

HOGS—Large receipts were generally anticipated to-day, but very few dealers looked for anything like so large a supply as was actually thrown upon the market. They were prepared to see the arrivals reach 20,000, or even 25,000 head, and, with no greater supply, sellers felt confident of their ability to sustain the advance established yesterday, but when it became apparent that the day's receipts would fall little, if any, short of 33,000, something of a "panicky" feeling was developed, and prices took a downward turn. Opening sales were effected at about 5c decline from yesterday's rates, but the market rapidly settled, and by the middle of the afternoon prices had fallen to $3.65@3.90, at which range the market closed weak. The reduction amounted to 10@20c per 100 lbs, packers' grades suffering most. At the decline a large business was transacted, but several thousand (arrivals by late trains) remained in the pens unsold at the close, and a further decline is looked for. The closing rates were $3.65@3.70 for common; $3.75@3.80 for medium to good grades, at $3.85@3.90 for choice to extra.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
104	300	$3.85	55	280	$3.85	70	277	$3.75
85	200	3.90	182	343	3.90	19	249	3.70
43	364	3.90	49	368	3.85	82	301	3.75
39	398	3.95	44	270	3.85	36	258	3.75
43	338	3.90	38	459	3.95	69	301	3.75
93	230	3.85	54	183	4.00	61	316	3.80
103	305	3.80	93	310	3.90	50	279	3.80
106	276	3.85	42	420	3.90	101	369	3.80
46	289	3.75	126	288	3.80	108	275	3.80
54	311	3.85	64	264	3.80	60	263	3.75
68	210	3.90	55	302	3.85	53	272	3.75
42	205	3.85	48	336	3.85	46	294	3.80
46	294	3.80	82	298	3.85	50	321	3.80
100	235	3.75	37	386	3.90	49	366	3.85
103	344	3.90	135	298	3.85	53	341	3.85
229	341	3.90	185	350	3.80	67	287	3.80
46	336	3.90	80	391	3.95	46	333	3.80
49	328	3.80	139	323	3.90	54	227	3.75
48	358	3.80	40	400	3.90	51	212	3.80
68	234	3.70	78	401	3.90	44	401	3.80
45	236	3.75	47	383	3.80	105	372	3.80
110	265	3.75	47	328	3.80	54	310	3.80
43	350	3.90	135	349	3.80			

SHEEP—There was a better demand for sheep to-day, and the market was firmer. Receipts were fair and of a quality somewhat above the average of the past few weeks, and all desirable offerings were picked up at full prices. Sales were reported all the way from $3.25 for poor, to $5.50 for choice mutton grades—chiefly at $3.75@4.75 for common to good. The market closed firm.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7.

The dry goods market remains without change in its general features. Some slight improvement is noticeable in the demand, but the market is still devoid of animation, and the sharp advance in cotton textiles that was expected to follow the advent of the new year has not yet been realized. The market exhibits great strength, however, and, for certain brands of bleached and brown cottons, and some other lines of goods, jobbers are refusing to fill large orders at the prices current a week ago. No particular "rush" of business is looked for during the present month, but a steady increase in the demand is confidently predicted, and stocks are rapidly being put in condition to meet the anticipated wants of the city retail and interior trade. The demand for carpetings continues light, and prices remain without material change.

The *United States Economist and Dry Goods Reporter* of Jan. 4 contains the following:

In the market for cotton goods extreme quiet has prevailed, and when business has occurred it was the result of absolute necessities. Stocks with both agents and jobbers are light, and prices are not only steady but looking upward, whether so inclined by the course of the price of the raw material or from the effect of supply and demand remains yet to be proved. In woollens the past two days have shown an improved inquiry from the buyers that have been waiting for the year to open, yet what little demand has been made was principally for light weight fancies from agents' hands, though we learn that a good business for the season has been done by the package jobbers in heavy weights at low prices. It is entirely too early for the market to have assumed any definite action, as the condition of the weather is against it, and besides the trade does not appear to be in that great haste that has marked very many corresponding seasons past. There is no idea to speculate in any class of woollens, though we believe that the like quality of goods now offered were never sold so low in proportion to cost of production.

The imports of foreign dry goods for the week into the port of New York, and since Jan. 1, for the past three years, compare as follows:

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS FOR THE WEEK.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Entered at the port	$1,443,507	$1,432,023	$1,499,643
Thrown upon market	1,058,082	1,030,077	879,487
Ent'd for consumption	861,028	845,814	730,414

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS SINCE JAN. 1.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Entered at the port	$1,443,507	$1,432,023	$1,499,643
Thrown upon market	1,058,082	1,030,077	879,487

Following are the quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	14 c	Great Falls E, 4-4	13½c
Atlantic H, 4-4	13½	Cabot A, 4-4	13
Atlantic D, 4-4	12½	Cabot W, 4-4	12½
Atlantic P, 4-4	12	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	12
Indian Head, 4-4	14	Agawam F, 4-4	11½
Indian Head, 3-4	12½	Shawmut, L L	12
Stark A, 4-4	14	Swift River	10½
Nashville, 36 in	13½	Hoosier, 4-4	11½
Nashville, 30 in	11½	Utica C	10

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	16 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	14½c
Nashua R, 36-in	14½	Continental C	14½
Nashua O, 33-in	13½	Lawrence D	14½
Pepperell E, 40-in	14½	Newmarket A	12½
Pepperell R, 36-in	13½	Massachusetts B B	13
Pepperell O, 33-in	12½	Massachusetts E	12
Pepperell N, 30-in	11½	Portsmouth P	9

PRINTS.

Merrimac W, Pink	13½c	Garner Fancy	11½c
Merrimac D, Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	10
Cocheco Fancy	12	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11½
Richmond Fancy	11½	Mallory Pink	12½
American Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	11½
Sprague Fancy	11½	Manchester	11½
Gloucester	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	8½

GINGHAMS.

Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13
Bates	14	Hartford	12½

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	16½c	Rockport	13½c
Pequot satteens	15½	Columbian	12½c
Laconia	13½	Indian Orchard	12½

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	8½c	Sister's Paper	10½c
Washington	8½	Manville Paper	10½

High Colors, one cent extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	22½c	Androscoggin, L	16 c
Lyman, do	22	Blackstone, AA	15
New York Mills	20	Cabot	14½
Wamsutta	18½	Dwight Star	15
Pride of the West	20	Western Product	13½
Langdon, GB	19	Harris	14½
Fruit of the Loom	16½	Gold Medal	13½
Lonsdale	16	Social, L	12½
Hill	15	Green, G	11½
Auburn, A	16		

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	35 c	Methuen, AA	24
Minnehaha, 7-8	30	Willow Brook, No. 1	24
Amoskeag, ACA	30	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	24	York, 32-inch	25
Amoskeag, B	21	York, 30-inch	21
Amoskeag, C	19	Pacific	15
Amoskeag, D	17	Swift River	13

DENIMS.

York Blue	25 c	Warren, AXA	22 c
Amoskeag	25	Warren, BB	20
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	17
Otis, AXA	22	Workingman's	17½
Otis, BB	20	Haymaker	13½
Otis, CC	17	Boston	12½

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3	21½c	Whittenton, A	17½c
Amoskeag, 6-3	19	Whittenton, C	13½
Amoskeag, 3-3	18	American, 6-3	13½
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	12½

CARPET WARP.

Standard white	38 c	Continental	32½c
Rockford, GGG	36	Bee Hive, colored	37½
Reaper City	34		

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry Brussels.

Bright's	$1.25	Higgins	$1.30
Crossleys	1.45	Roxbury	1.35

Three-Ply.

Hartford, extra	$1.62½	Lowell	$1.60
Hartford, Imp'l	1.60	Smiths & Sanfords	1.50

Ingrains.

Smith's tapestry	$1.40	Lowell extra	$1.35
Hartford extra	1.35	Lowell superfine	1.20
Hartford med	1.20	Common wool	70@80c
Belgrade	90	Union	50@60

Hemp.

Common plain	22½@27c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	35c

Matting.

English cocoa, best	85 c	China matting 4-4	30 c
American, common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American, best	75	China matting 6-4	40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	35	Red and wh. ch'k 6-4	45
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	40		

TERMS:

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 3 per cent off 20 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent. off 60, 5 per cent. off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Good Thing Duly Appreciated.

No beneficial revolution ever goes backward; and this maxim is as invariable in medicine as in politics. The advent of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, twenty years ago, produced a revolution in the treatment of a large class of ailments, and that revolution has ever since been in "the full tide of successful experiment." If that tide has borne the proprietors of the celebrated vegetable specific "on to fortune," it has also borne thousands of human beings, who were languishing under the effects of disease, weak and hopeless, out of the depths of despondency into the paradise of health and cheerfulness. It is no exaggeration to say, that to the vigor, the regularity of habit of body, the good appetite, and perfect digestion, acquired under the operation of this unequalled tonic and corrective, multitudes of people in every walk of life, who had been vainly physicked in the usual way, owe the blessings of renewed health and the prospect of prolonged life.

HAIR LUXURIANT.

Luxuriant Whiskers, Moustaches, Eyebrows, Etc.

MARTINA'S WORLD-RENOWNED POMADE, well-known throughout Europe and America, forces whiskers and moustaches to grow on the smoothest face in a month, without injuring the skin. A sure remedy for baldness. Sent free, $1.50. LOUIS MARTINA & CO. (offices 34 and 35) 125 Clark-st., Chicago. Agents wanted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSONAL.

DR. N. E. HINCKLEY would be pleased to meet his friends at the office of Dr. A. P. Peck, 236 West Washington-st., corner Sangamon.

NOTICE.

GEORGE M. TISDALE withdraws, as a member of our firm, this date. BLISS, MOORE & CO.

January 1, 1873.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co.,

31 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.

NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company will be held at the above-named office on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and consideration of such other business as may be in order. Transfer books will be closed on 8th inst. and reopened on 30th inst. By order of Executive Committee.

ALFRED NELSON, Sec'y.

Election Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company, on Monday, Jan. 13, between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

JAMES K. BURTIS, Secretary.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Chicago City Railway Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 430 North Clark-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m. H. N. TOWNER, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Chicago, Dec. 13, 1872.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1872.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking office, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1873, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

J. ROS. SANGER, Cashier.

BANK STATEMENTS.

Report of the Condition OF THE Commercial National Bank OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at close of business, Dec. 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,416,207.66
Overdrafts		3,307.22
United States Bonds to secure circulation		506,300.00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages		4,700.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$205,981.10	
Due from other National Banks	60,673.42	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	4,586.54	
		271,241.06
Banking House		2,260.94
Furniture and Fixtures		5,300.45
Current Expenses		16,613.35
Cash Items (including Stamps)		1,664.97
Exchanges for Clearing House	39,410.83	
Bills of National Banks	20,289.00	
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	1,132.72	
Gold Coin	6,078.00	
Legal Tender Notes	450,000.00	
		516,910.55
		$2,744,506.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus Fund		150,000.00
Exchange	4,935.13	
Interest	72,555.16	
Profit and Loss	3,740.02	
		81,230.31
National Bank Circulation outstanding		450,000.00
Individual Deposits	1,004,543.46	
Certified Checks	15,529.32	
Due to National Banks	190,520.61	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	352,681.90	
		1,563,275.09
		$2,744,506.20

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

I, Milford D. Buchanan, Cashier of "The Commercial National Bank of Chicago," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1873. JOHN B. MEYER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: HENRY F. EAMES, WILLIAM H. FERRY, BACON WHEELER, } Directors.

Report of the Condition OF THE First National Bank OF CHICAGO,

At close of business December 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans & Discounts		$2,465,449.52
Overdrafts		27,613.54
United States Bonds to secure circula'n		672,000.00
United States Bonds on hand		3,800.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		421,100.79
Due from National Banks		74,035.91
Due from State Banks & Bankers		53,921.34
Banking House		250,000.00
Other Real Estate		2,500.00
Furniture and Fixtures		11,861.38
Current Expenses		34,201.37
Cash Items	$1,649.27	
Exchanges for Clearing House	209,160.35	
Bills of National Banks	75,000.00	
Fractional Currency and Nickels	7,099.18	
Coin	2,243.75	
Legal Tender Notes	625,000.00	
		921,152.55
		$4,937,636.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus Fund		300,000.00
Discount	$87,553.98	
Exchange	21,255.87	
Interest	60,857.48	
Profit and Loss	69,493.19	
		239,160.52
National Bank Circulation outstanding		587,985.00
Dividends unpaid		250.00
Individual Deposits	1,841,255.30	
Certified Checks	16,476.24	
Due to National Banks	624,302.85	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	328,206.49	
		2,810,240.88
		$4,937,636.40

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

I, L. J. Gage, Cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 7th day of January, 1873. H. R. SYMONDS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: SAM'L W. ALLERTON, SAM'L M. NICKERSON, H. H. PORTER, } Directors.

Report of the Condition OF Lunt, Preston & Kean, BANKERS,

As made to the Clearing House Association, at the close of business, Dec. 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted	$472,687.74	
Loans on call secured by Governments and other cash collaterals	109,200.00	
		$581,887.74
Overdrafts		7,144.37
Furniture and Fixtures		3,000.00
Cash Items in transit		26,626.65
Due from Banks and Bankers		171,916.94
United States and Cook County Bonds, and other securities		49,401.37
Cash on hand	129,554.61	
Checks on other Banks	28,610.27	
		158,164.88
		$998,441.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$100,000.00
Deposits—Individual	$612,317.40	
Country	247,003.50	
		859,320.90
Exchange		39,121.05
		$998,441.95

State of Illinois, City of Chicago, County of Cook, ss.

I, F. W. Crosby, of the firm of Lunt, Preston & Kean, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. W. CROSBY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of January, 1873. (Signed) ALBERT P. SMITH, Notary Public.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York. CAUTION—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark. For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 489 State-st., and 21 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-... st., JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, No. 462 Wabash-av., Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

FINANCIAL.

The United States Mortgage Co.

Loans in Gold, or Currency, on Bond and Mortgage, on improved Real Estate,

Without Commission and on Long Time.

ROOMS 2 & 3,

S. W. Cor. State and Madison-sts.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Through Bills of Lading from Europe

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.'S

American-European Express FAST FREIGHT LINE.

IN BOND from the different ports of EUROPE to the UNITED STATES, and CANADAS. Goods forwarded without delay in New York from Transhipment or Custom's Examination. NO CHARGE FOR FORWARDING AT NEW YORK.

The attention of Importers is requested to the new arrangements for immediate dispatch of Merchandise on THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

For further particulars apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Freight Department, 72 Broadway, New York.

Or IN EUROPE to

WHITE STAR LINE OF STEAMERS	Liverpool
THE NATIONAL STEAMSHIP CO.	Liverpool
THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS	Glasgow
STAVELEY & Co., 1 The Temple	Liverpool
THOMAS MEADOWS & Co., 35 Milk-st.	London
SMITH, SUNDIUS & Co., 25 Gracechurch-st.	London
W. R. SUTTON & Co., 35 Aldersgate-st.	London
WILLIAM TAYLOR, 4 Renfield-st.	Glasgow
SMITH, SUNDIUS & Co.	Plymouth and Southampton
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co., 32 Rue Quatre Septembre	Paris
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co., 61 Place du Commerce	Havre
JAMES R. McDONALD & Co.	Hamburg
UHLMAN & Co.	Hamburg, Bremen, and Leipsig

Who issue through Bills of Lading and give full particulars.

Goods consigned to "Care of AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., New York," forwarded and delivered in any part of Europe FREE OF COMMISSIONS in New York.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

Opening of the New Through Line to St. Paul.

On and after Sunday, Jan. 5, 1873, through trains for St. Paul via Beloit, Madison, Elroy, Black River Falls, Eau Claire, and Hudson, will leave Wisconsin Division Depot as follows:

DAY EXPRESS, 10:00 a. m., Sundays excepted.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 9:00 p. m., Saturdays excepted.

Pullman Palace cars attached to all night trains.

M. HUGHITT, Gen. Supt.

H. P. STANWOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

REGIMENTAL.

There will be a meeting of the members of the proposed New Regiment and of citizens interested in such an organization at the Council Chamber, City Hall, on

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 8,

At 8 o'clock, sharp.

It is expected that a permanent organization will be effected at this meeting, and it is hoped that all having the best interests of the city at heart will be present to encourage the movement.

H. B. BARCLAY, Secretary.

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Joseph Medill,	Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan,
W. F. Coolbaugh,	Phil. Wadsworth,
Wirt Dexter,	A. C. Ducat,
Chas. Fargo,	Ira Holmes,
A. C. McClurg,	N. K. Fairbank,
Geo. C. Clarke,	Murry Nelson,
C. M. Henderson,	P. C. Maynard.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to Joel D. Harvey, Receiver, at the office of said Bank, at Chicago, Ill.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.

LIFE INSURANCE.

WORTH KNOWING.

The peculiar excellence of the non-forfeiting dividend clause in the charter of the Washington Life Insurance Company, of New York, is shown in the case of Mr. D. Hill, who died, a few days since, on the West Side. The premium on Mr. Hill's policy of Life Insurance, due last November, was unpaid, but there was standing to his credit a dividend sufficient to pay the premium beyond the day of his death. In most companies the policy would have been without value and the dividend forfeited. This excellent Company secures to their policy-holders the full benefit of their dividends, always paying a policy if the dividends standing to its credit would pay the premium to the date of the death of the insured. Parties desiring the protection of Life Insurance would do well to remember this feature in a Company which is thoroughly reliable, prompt in its payments, and is under honorable and careful management.

Mr. H. D. Penfield,

General Agent of the Company, has his office at 148 La-Salle-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between F. H. Shepherd and E. G. Studley, Jr., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. H. SHEPHERD, E. G. STUDLEY, JR.

Jan. 3, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of SHEPHERD & GREENE, for the purpose of carrying on a Retail Coal business. The above firm will collect all the bills and pay all the debts of the firm of Shepherd & Studley, this day dissolved.

F. H. SHEPHERD, H. M. GREENE.

Jan. 2, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of BARTER & WHITEHOUSE was this day dissolved by limitation. Mr. Barter is authorized to settle all debts due to or by the firm.

T. O. BARTER, H. B. WHITEHOUSE, L. A. PRATT.

THOMAS O. BARTER, Provision Dealer & Warehouseman,

235 to 241 GROVE-ST., CHICAGO.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of Downs & Carroll is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party may sign in liquidation. W. S. DOWNS, T. C. CARROLL.

Chicago, Jan. 7, 1873.

The business hereafter will be continued at the old stand, 199 West Madison-st., by T. C. Carroll.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of S. G. Hooker & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ... for the transaction of a general commission business.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7.

The money market continues extremely active. So many applications for loans were deferred until after the 1st of January that the demand is now almost as much ahead of the supply as it was two weeks ago. It seems probable, however, that this will be only temporary, and that the effect of the dividend and interest disbursements will make money easy in a week or two. The remittances to New York continue unusually heavy, and make such a large demand for exchange that bankers are shipping currency to New York. The amount of New York bills made against shipments of hogs and cattle to New York during the last week has been small, owing to the lack of shipping facilities. The capacity of the railroads from here to the East is insufficient to carry more than half the hogs and cattle that would be shipped. At the same time, the railroads from the West are pouring in twice as much stock as they were ten days ago. The inability of the Eastward trunk lines to carry off the products, hogs, cattle, etc., that are now brought in by the roads from the West, has the effect to make freights accumulate here, makes money tight, and sends the currency off Eastward instead of the products that would go in its place if there was any means of sending them. If business men would examine into the effects of the present blockade in freights, and trace its effects on the money market and on the prices of products, they would certainly make some move toward increasing the transportation facilities to the seaboard and keeping up competition between the Eastward railroads.

Exchange was nominally quoted at 75c per $1,000 premium between banks to-day, but was scarcely to be had at that.

The result of the annual election of Trustees of the State Savings Institution, to-day, was, that Messrs. L. B. Sidway, C. D. Bickford, and H. H. Shufeldt retire and give place to Messrs. Thos. S. Dobbins, O. S. Hough, and D. D. Spencer (President Cook County National Bank). The list of Trustees now stands as follows: John C. Dore, Thos. S. Dobbins, D. D. Spencer, Perkins Bass, N. B. Kidder, Chauncey T. Bowen, John H. Foster, D. Goodwin, D. S. Smith, Wm. H. Turner, O. S. Hough. Officers—J. C. Dore, President; Thos. S. Dobbins, Vice President; C. D. Bickford, Cashier; A. D. Guild, Assistant Cashier. The State Savings Institution has been the most successful, and one of the most conservatively managed savings institutions in the city, a point which, in view of its large business, is of much interest to many people.

The election of Directors of the Chicago City Railway Company resulted in the choice of the full number of Directors allowed by their charter, viz.: Messrs. Albert Crosby, Daniel A. Jones, Samuel W. Allerton, Silas B. Cobb, Edwin Lee Brown, Erskine M. Phillips, and M. V. Hennessy. Notwithstanding sensational reports to the contrary, there was no evidence of any conspiracy on the part of any of the Directors or officers to control the stock or turn anybody out. The annual report read by the President shows the affairs of the Company to have been admirably managed during the past year, and the probability that the stock will pay at least 20 per cent per annum during the ensuing year.

A considerable change has been made in the management of the Chicago Clearing House, Messrs. J. Irving Pierce, E. I. Tinkham, and J. O. Rutter retiring. The new officers are Sol. A. Smith, President; L. J. Gage, Vice President; D. R. Hall, Manager. The Executive Committee are: Messrs. J. M. Adsit, John De Koven, M. D. Buchanan, G. A. Ives, and Orson Smith.

We hear of no other important changes in the management of local stocks than the above, though a good many other elections are to be held within a few days.

ABOLITION OF USURY LAWS.

A movement is being made in New York toward the abolition of the ridiculous and inoperative Usury laws of that State. A petition is receiving the signatures of business men requesting the Legislature to abolish the present Usury laws, and to substitute those passed by the Legislatures of Massachusetts and other New England States. In effect the proposed law sets forth that when no contract is made, the legal rate of interest shall remain as at present, but if the contractors agree they shall make the rate of interest whatever they choose ... specify, and this shall be a legal and ...nding agreement. It is urged by the advo...tes of the act that this would simplify ... matter. At present the Usury laws are ...ded under the guise of "premiums," "gold ...rest," and a score of other ways. One ...inent leather merchant has written to Gen. Dix, inclosing the speech of one of the ...est advocates of the bill when it was be...e Massachusetts Legislature, and asking ... recommend, in his forthcoming message, ...posed act to the favorable consideration ... Legislature.

...is no better reason for establishing the ...oney by law than there is for estab... legal rate for house rent or a legal barrel of flour. There is no argu...alf of Usury laws that could not be much more force for the restriction ...f bread and house rent. There is ...sion that Usury laws protect poor ...'s they protect nobody but "dead

...ICAN CREDIT ABROAD.

...Gazette has the following parti... regard to the way Americans ...n National credit:

...a people so shrewd as the ...not look more carefully to ...United States have almost ...d recommend them to the ...rowing public. Their re...unlimited, and their pros...ng. There is no great ...g involved again in a ...adily paying off their ...dly as was predicted. ..."played out" Eng... of the States may be ...nt. The chief reas... a suspicion abroad ... eventualities the ...in the case of a for...ling might insist on ... to hand, and might ...lividends to Europe ...the enemy. For ...ubt that the ... intelligent ... short... ...mains ... to

Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $15,000.

Lots 10 to 15 of Lots 1 to 29, in w ½ Block 26, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated Nov. 16, 1872; consideration, $3,600.

Thirteen lots in s ½ of Block 9, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Dec. 28, 1872; consideration, $13,000.

Undivided ½ of Lots 43 to 55, and 58 to 71, and 73 to 84, in s ½ of same block, dated Dec. 23, 1872; consideration, $8,000.

Lots 52 and 53, in Block 16, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

First st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, Lot 45, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $550.

Lot 44, in same, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $550.

West Madison st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, n f, Lots 7 to 10 of Lot 13, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $30,000.

Part of Lot 26, in Rowley's n ½ of Block 31, w of railroad, in Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Dec. 21, 1872; consideration, $3,600.

Lot 27, in Block 10, in Holstein, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $450.

Lot 1 and part of Lots 26 and 26, in Rowley's Block 31, Sec. 33, 39, 14, dated Aug. 17, 1872; consideration, $3,200.

Lot 73, in Block 20, Sheffield's Addition, dated Dec. 23, 1872; consideration, $4,750.

S ¼ n w ¼ of e 102 ft of Lot 129, in Bronson's Addition, with improvements, dated Dec. 31, 1872; consideration, $2,650.

Blue Island av, s of West Sixteenth st, w f, 72x100 ft, dated Nov. 20, 1872; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 18, in Block 9, Holstein, dated Nov. 26, 1872; consideration, $400.

West Erie st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, n f, Lot 67, dated Jan. 11, 1871; consideration, $700.

St. Louis st, n e cor of West Twenty-second st, w f, 391x261 ft, dated Dec. 28, 1872; consideration, $16,000.

Thirty lots in same subdivision, dated Dec. 28, 1872; consideration, $16,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 4, 5, 20, and 21, in Block 4, Hyde Park, dated Dec. 6, 1872; consideration, $10,000.

Calumet av, e f, 225x160 2-10 ft, in Block 5, of Wilson Heald and Stebbing's e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated Nov. 26, 1872; consideration, $5,062.

South 20 ft of Lot 24, in Block 42, Hyde Park, with improvements, dated Oct. 31, 1872; consideration, $4,500.

Lots 6 and 7, in Block 5, of Hitchcock's Subdivision, in s e ¼ Sec 14, 38, 14, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $2,000.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	4,561	5,368	3,341	1,595
Wheat, bu	28,160	30,450	4,252	3,634
Corn, bu	74,110	181,955	423	11,839
Oats, bu	43,410	42,270	4,821	8,205
Rye, bu	1,757	4,394	.....	1,156
Barley, bu	9,900	6,180	7,891	1,292
Grass Seed, lbs	15,270	71,900	.....	22,000
Flax Seed, lbs	60,000	20,000	.....	.....
Broom Corn, lbs	10,900	32,920	.....	19,558
Cured Meats, lbs	238,330	97,290	1400,962	1703,339
Beef, brls	.....	180	279	.....
Pork, brls	85	846	900	120
Lard, lbs	48,910	74,040	360,961	396,135
Tallow, lbs	21,670	13,230	43,260	.....
Butter, lbs	68,480	39,177	730	270
Dressed Hogs, No.	1,782	4,248	901	639
Live Hogs, No.	12,704	15,331	.....	2,436
Cattle, No.	1,080	1,387	1,645	1,036
Sheep, No.	228	1,371	829	854
Hides, lbs	146,883	130,720	58,170	196,078
Highwines, brls	354	214	266	184
Wool, lbs	42,692	16,411	.....	23,874
Potatoes, bu	2,236	7,248	27	.....
Lumber, m ft	416	742	343	363
Shingles, m	.....	.....	238	170
Lath, m	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt, brls	750	280	650	756

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 8,974 bu wheat, 3,991 bu corn, 6,677 bu oats, 1,065 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 115 cars wheat, 136 cars corn, 9 cars oats, 8 cars rye, 28 cars barley. Total, 296 cars, or 112,000 bu.

The death of M. G. Linn, an old and highly-esteemed member of the Board of Trade, was announced on 'Change to-day, and appropriate resolutions adopted in respect to his memory.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, but a widespread dulness in grain, with little change in prices, except in wheat, which was weak. The receipts of grain were smaller, and those of hogs larger, neither of which facts operated in a decided way on the produce markets as they usually do. Our stocks of grain are steadily increasing, but not at an alarming rate, especially as a good deal of grain can be carried with comparatively little money, owing to present low prices. Nothing new was reported in the grocery market. Trade is still far from being satisfactory, in point of activity, the demand as, for several weeks past, being mainly restricted to small orders to meet current necessities. In the meantime, prices for the leading staples, and also for most descriptions of side goods, remain firm. Dry goods were in rather better request than during the preceding half-dozen days, but the movement was by no means active, and values were not subjected to any important changes. All seasonable staple fabrics are firmly held at full former rates. The butter market was again reported moderately active, and was firm, except for medium grades, which are accumulating. Cheese was weak and lower, prices declining to 11@12½c for Western, and to 13@14c for New York factory. Coal remains steady at about former rates, or at $12.00 for Lackawanna; at $10.50@11.00 for Erie, and at $7.00 for Wilmington. The fish trade remains inactive. Dried fruits were in some demand on local and interior account, and former rates were generally sustained. Nothing new was noted in the hay, hides, and leather markets. Oils were quoted quiet and steady at yesterday's prices, 24½@25c for carbon; 73c for extra lard; 88@93c for linseed, and 70@72c for turpentine. Tobacco and wood are quiet and unchanged. The demand for lumber was light and prices are without material change. Iron and steel was in moderate request at previous rates. Metals and nails were quiet and unchanged. Building materials were dull and nominal. There was a fair inquiry for cooperage at $1.25@1.35 for pork barrels, and $1.75@1.80 for lard tierces. The offerings are large and ample. Furs are in fair demand, the receipts continue light. There was an improved inquiry for wool this morning, several buyers being in attendance, and fine and medium wools are quiet firm. Broom corn was unchanged. Hops were very firm at 40@45c; and time sales have been made at 50@55c. Seeds were in light request. Timothy was firm at $2.75@3.25; clover was in large supply and dull, prices ruling weak and lower. Flax was quiet. Potatoes were in moderate demand at previous prices. Poultry was quiet and unchanged. Game was in liberal supply and dull. Green fruits were in light local request at former quotations.

Highwines were more active, but declined another ½c when New York was reported lower at 92½@93c. Sales were reported of 150 brls early at 88½c, and 250 brls later at 88c per gallon. The market closed firm at 88c.

Dressed hogs were dull, and about 5c per 100 lbs ...er, at $4.30@4.35 for good lots. Buyers held ... decline of 10@15c, in keeping with the ... which holders were not willing to ...ut few changed hands. Sales ... head at $4.35; 38 at $4.32; ... Total, 389 head. ...s gauged by the ... thus far, and ...es were so ...per 100 ...ood

2,300 tcs do at $7.10; 800 tcs do (country) at $7.00; 500 tcs do seller March at $7.42½; 500 tcs do at $7.40; 500 tcs kettled lard at $7.25; 54 tcs do at $7.15; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 3⅝c; 140,000 lbs do on private terms; 380 boxes do at 4c; 20,000 lbs short ribs (country) at 5⅛c; 100,000 lbs do seller March at 5⅝c; 150,000 lbs do (light) at $6.06¼; 100,000 lbs do seller last half March at 6c; 100,000 lbs do seller first half April at 6c; 140,000 lbs do on private terms; 2,800 boxes short clear at 6⅛c; 250 boxes do at 6⅛c; 50,000 lbs green short clear at 5⅛c; 80,000 lbs, 6,000 pcs, and 300 tcs (loose) green hams (15 lbs) at 7⅛c; 40,000 lbs do at $6.80; 130,000 lbs do at 7⅜c; 120,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at $7.35; 20,000 lbs do at $7.30; 40,000 lbs and 5,000 pcs do at $7.25; 80,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at 6⅞c; 20,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 6⅞c; 20,000 lbs do at 6c; 100 tcs lard, stearine, at 7⅝c.

Flour was in better demand, though still quiet, the inquiry being only moderate, and chiefly for spring extras. Prices were quoted firm, notwithstanding the weakness in wheat, as offerings were light. Buckwheat was firm. Bran lower. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Grintker's Best) at $9.75; 100 brls do at $9.00; 100 brls do at $8.00; 100 brls spring extras (Paragon) at $6.75; 100 brls do (Le Leuer) at $6.40; 200 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do (Marian) at $6.00; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do (Sea Foam) at $5.90; 400 brls on private terms; 25 brls buckwheat (Jackman's) at $8.00; 75 brls do at $7.75. Total, 1,500 brls. Also, 30 tons bran at $11.50, delivered; 20 tons do at $10.50, on track. The following were closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.75@ 5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50@ 7.50
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.50
Buckwheat flour	7.75@ ....
Bran	10.50@ ....

Wheat was nominally active, though less so than yesterday, and was quite weak at about the same range of prices. The market was excited early, and rapidly advanced, owing to rumors of an important advance in Liverpool. But before 11 o'clock the cable despatch from that "town" came to hand, quoting wheat lower all around, and then our market broke, ruling relatively dull all through the regular session, though improving somewhat with gathering confidence after 12 o'clock. The offerings were much less in volume than might have been expected in view of the weakness, which was, perhaps, to be accounted for by the fact that the inspection for to-morrow was light, and many operators seemed to think that our current receipts will not be so very big this month, after all. We have now only about 850,000 bu of No. 2 spring in store, which is not an excessive quantity for this season, with none afloat. Stocks of No. 3 spring are large; of other grades very light. Seller February opened at $1.23¼, advanced to $1.25⅝, declining to $1.22¾, and closed firmer at $1.23⅜. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.20⅝@1.23¼ (all above $1.22 was before 'Change), closing at $1.21½. Seller March sold at $1.25@1.27⅞, closing at $1.25½. No. 1 spring was dull at $1.24; No. 3 do closed at $1.07. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.24; 800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.22; 1,200 bu do at $1.23¾; 10,400 bu do at $1.21¼; 15,600 bu do at $1.21½; 41,800 bu do at $1.21; 11,600 bu do at $1.20¾; 3,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.07½; 6,800 bu do at $1.07; 1,200 bu do at $1.06½; 400 bu rejected spring at 94½; 1,600 bu do at 93c; 2,000 bu do at 92½c. Total, 97,000 bu.

Corn was rather more active than yesterday, though still dull. The market was steady, but weak, declining about ⅜c in the course of the session. New York was reported strong, and our receipts were rather less; but the report that our stock in store is nearly 500,000 bu more than a week ago, giving us now but little less than 2,000,000 bu of all grades to take care of, with large receipts in prospect, caused buyers to be very sparing in their dealings, and especially prevented them from going long. Seller the month or cash No. 2 sold at 30⅜@30⅝c; seller February at 31⅛@31¼; seller March at 31⅞@32c; seller May at 36@36⅛c, and seller June was nominal at 37c. All closed at the inside price paid. Rejected was quiet and steady at 28c. Cash sales were reported of 13,600 bu No. 2 at 30⅝c; 45,400 bu do at 30⅜c; 5,600 bu rejected at 28c. Total, 64,600 bu.

Oats were rather more active, and a shade firmer, there being more buyers at yesterday's quotations, in sympathy with the tone of New York advices, while holders generally asked ⅛c advance. Seller the month sold at 24⅛@24⅜c; seller February at 25@25⅛c; seller March at 25⅝c; seller April at 26⅛@26⅜c, and seller May at 29½@29⅝c, all closing firm, with no car lots offering. Cash sales were reported of 13,600 bu No. 2 at 24⅝c; 12,400 bu do at 24½c 1,200 bu rejected at 21c; 3,000 bu do at 20¾c; 1,800 bu do at 20½c; 1,200 bu mixed by sample at 28c, on track. Total, 33,200 bu.

Rye was quiet, but firm at the outside quotation of yesterday, owing to a falling off in the receipts. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 66c. No rejected on the market.

Barley was quiet, but firm, at 1c advance, being in fair demand, while the offerings were light, and the current receipts small. No. 2 sold at 66¼@66½c in ordinary houses; seller the month sold at 66½c, and seller February at 67¼@67⅝c. No 3 was dull, but firm, at 52½@53c. Receipts for No. 2 or 3 in Armour, Dole & Co.'s houses command about ½c premium. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 (A., D. & Co.) at 67½c; 1,800 bu do at 67c; 1,200 bu do at 66½c; 6,000 bu do at 66½c; 1,600 bu No. 3 at 53c; 400 bu do at 52½c; 400 bu rejected at 42c; 400 bu do at 41c; 400 bu by sample (fancy) at $1.00; 1,200 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 82c; 800 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 78c; 400 bu do at 68c; 800 bu do at 60c,—all on track; 400 bu at 87c, delivered. Total, 16,800 bu.

The following is the official report of the stocks of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Jan. 4, '73.	Dec. 28, '72.	Jan. 6, '72.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 amber	....	....	1,395
No. 2 amber	....	....	666
No. 1 red	....	....	383
No. 2 red	....	....	4,693
No. 3 winter	1,635	1,637	8,154
No. 1 spring	3,399	5,582	32,267
No. 2 spring	832,670	743,231	1,208,618
No. 3 spring	274,216	227,299	55,265
No. 1 hard spring	2,688	2,333	....
No. 2 hard spring	6,777	6,777	37,638
Rejected spring	44,059	32,659	29,157
No grade spring	306	39	998
Total	1,145,650	1,019,555	1,379,234
CORN.			
Yellow	15,738	7,080	38,734
No. 1	48,984	40,331	73,998
No. 2	1,758,363	1,?39,334	3,346,079
Rejected	4?,635	19,823	204,252
No. 2 kiln dried	4,533	3,533	2,378
Rejected kiln dried	....	....	120
No grade	....	....	1,952
New No. 2	....	....	....
Total	1,868,253	1,410,110	3,667,513
OATS.			
No. 1	3,264	3,389	10,903
No. 2	834,338	743,035	752,714
Rejected	66,372	57,598	72,255
No grade	325	....	2,131
Total	904,299	804,022	838,003
RYE.			
No. 1	5,558	5,205	58,145
No. 2	208,424	183,252	234,920
Rejected	1,082	1,670	8,047
Total	215,064	190,127	301,115
BARLEY.			
[illegible]	240,363	215,150	404,449
[illegible]	72,018	61,000	124,375
[illegible]	24,811	24,386	9,455
[illegible]	....	....	....
[illegible]	[illegible]192	300,536	538,279

...an increase during ...58,148 bu corn; ... 30,656 bu

Texas, Oregon, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, and North Carolina.

The averages for hay range from seven-tenths of a ton in Maryland to 1.45 tons in Illinois.

Average rates of yield for other crops are presented in detail in the tables.

PRICES.—Prices of cereals rule comparatively low, corn especially bearing prices that can scarcely repay the expense of cultivation in many of the Western States. Where fuel is scarce and dear, the old practice of burning corn has been revived. In some instances it has been economically used in manufactories. There is a wide range of prices in the several counties in a State, those upon through lines of railroad showing higher rates; but wider differences are caused by disparities between local supply and demand. There are new counties in frontier regions, with small production and increasing population from immigration, in which prices are almost as high as in Eastern cities.

Averaging the local prices of corn, the lowest rate is 18 cents per bushel in Nebraska and Iowa, while that of Kansas is 22, and Illinois 24. Going Eastward, it rises to 29 in Indiana, 34 in Ohio, 60 in Pennsylvania, and 62 in New Jersey. The range in New England is from 84 in Vermont to 95 in New Hampshire. The average for New York is 70 cents. One bushel of corn in Massachusetts appears to be worth five in Iowa. In the South the rate is highest in Florida, at $1.20 per bushel, and lowest in Texas, 43 cents. The price increases from Delaware to South Carolina, the rates being, in their order, respectively, 55, 57, 58, 62, and 95 cents; in Alabama 78, Georgia 86, and 88 in Mississippi and Louisiana.

The averages for wheat range between $1.95 in Massachusetts and 74 cents in Oregon, the next lower being, respectively, 78 cents for Nebraska, 83 cents for Minnesota, and 85 cents for Iowa. The crop being poor in Kansas and Missouri, local prices average in those States respectively, $1.42 and $1.41, about the same as in Tennessee and West Virginia.

CORN.

At the close of the season, the crop ripened, mostly gathered in all parts of the country, and a sufficient amount of it "shucked" to determine its quality, it is manifest that a product as large as that of 1870 (not of 1869, as reported in the census, which was a partial failure) has been produced. When the returns from distant points are completed, and calculations are perfected, it is probable that a crop of about 1,100,000,000 bushels will be indicated. Its intrinsic value in proportion to quantity is also somewhat larger than usual, the quality being above an average. Very little failed to ripen. Greater success than usual has attended efforts at corn-growing at high elevations, as in the Rocky Mountain area, though it was injured at many points by frost, and is not deemed a safe crop at elevations of 5,000 feet north of 39°.

In the Carolinas the bottom-lands were in many places too wet for a crop, either in yield or quality, while the uplands gave results which were scarcely ever surpassed. As is ever the case, there were late plantings in all sections which were either injured by drought or failed of full condition and perfect maturity. There were in all the States fields undrained, in bad tilth, or suffering from poverty, which were partial failures, though the fructifying rains and generous warmth of the season went far to make amends for the cultivator's negligence.

The returns of "product compared with last year," which take into consideration both area and rate of yield per acre, average above 100 in all but seven States, viz: Rhode Island, 96; Delaware, 92; Maryland, 98; Virginia, 93; Florida, 87; Wisconsin, 99; Minnesota, 98. Those giving an increase are, Maine, 113; New Hampshire, 103; Vermont, 114; Massachusetts, 103; Connecticut, 105; New York, 110; New Jersey, 120; Pennsylvania, 115; North Carolina, 116; South Carolina, 108; Georgia, 118; Alabama, 123; Mississippi, 120; Louisiana, 130; Texas, 134; Arkansas, 100; Tennessee, 102; West Virginia, 106; Kentucky, 118; Ohio, 111; Michigan, 105; Indiana, 108; Illinois, 107; Iowa, 103; Missouri, 121; Kansas, 120; Nebraska, 105; California, 127; Oregon, 105. As the comparison is made with the crop of last year, which was relatively small in some States while large in others, these figures exhibit a wider range than if the comparison were only with average condition or yield per acre. The distinction should be observed between a report of "average condition" without reference to area, and aggregate product in view both of product and rate of yield,—a difference which some unusually well-informed newspapers have of late failed to notice, thus making an apparent discrepancy in our reports from an awkward blunder in quoting them.

POTATOES.

The returns of correspondents point to a decrease of 5 per cent from the product of last year, amounting to about six millions of bushels. The Western States, in which this crop has suffered for several years from the ravages of the Colorado beetle, report diminishing losses from this cause, and are the only States, North Carolina and Texas accepted, reporting increased production. The averages are as follows: Maine, 65; New Hampshire, 80; Vermont, 86; Massachusetts, 90; Rhode Island, 92; Connecticut, 94; New York, 90; New Jersey, 75; Pennsylvania, 95; Delaware, 75; Maryland, 75; Virginia, 92; North Carolina, 104; South Carolina, 87; Georgia, 89; Florida, 74; Alabama, 94; Mississippi, 94; Louisiana, 85; Texas, 123; Arkansas, 93; Tennessee, 100; West Virginia, 85; Kentucky, 101; Ohio, 90; Michigan, 101; Indiana, 115; Illinois, 131; Wisconsin, 95; Minnesota, 127; Iowa, 100; Missouri, 93; Kansas, 110; Nebraska, 104; California, 109; Oregon, 124.

HAY.

A small increase is indicated over the crop of last year. The abundant rains of June and July, in New England, assured a large crop, which was of good quality, except when injured in making by wet weather. An increased yield was obtained in New York and Pennsylvania, in the Middle States, in South Carolina, Texas, and Arkansas, in the South, and in all the Western States except Ohio. The aggregate of the crop will probably be about 24,000,000 tons.

WINTER GRAIN.

From notes of correspondence on the seeding and early growth of winter grain, it appears that drought has somewhat retarded seeding in the South and West; that the seed is slow in starting, generally small in size, yet healthy in appearance. West of the Missouri, where winter wheat is planted, the young crop is more promising than in States east of the Missouri. In all parts of the country, however, where the soil is kept in good tilth, the plant is flourishing. In the compacted, undrained soils, where drought was injurious at seeding-time, we shall hear in the spring of "freezing out" and a sickly growth of that which retains any vitality. So far there is nothing to indicate anything materially better or worse than an average condition of the crop in autumn, the usual local complaints of drought, fly, and chinch-bug prevailing, as seen in the following desultory extracts:

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND.

The official report of William Donelly, Registrar General, states that the total acreage under all crops was 5,486,522; in 1871, 5,621,437; decrease, 134,915. All classes of crops suffered diminution of area, viz.: Cereals, 33,361; flax, 34,667; a total loss of 68,028 acres in white crops. The decrease in the green crops was 37,773; meadow and clover, 29,114; or 66,887 acres of the broader class of green crops.

Subdividing these classes, the only crop increased among the cereals was that of beans and peas, while the decrease in wheat was 16,262; oats, 14,323; barley, 2,085; bere and rye, 1,560. In green crops there was increase in turnips, 19,429 acres; mangel and beet root, 2,999; cabbage, 6,387; carrots, parsnips, and other crops, 1,334. Potatoes showed a decrease of 66,632 acres; vetches and rape, 1,290.

The returns give for the total of land in the island, exclusive of the larger rivers, lakes and tideways, 20,325,693 acres, made up as follows: Under crops, 5,486,522 acres; grass, 10,241,513; fallow, 18,512; woods and plantations, 325,173; bog and waste, unoccupied, 4,253,693.

The following are the numbers of live stock for each year, from 1862 to 1872, inclusive:

Years.	Number of cattle.	Number of sheep.	Number of pigs.
1862	3,254,890	3,456,132	1,154,324
1863	3,144,231	3,308,204	1,067,458
1864	3,262,294	3,366,341	1,058,480
1865	3,497,548	3,694,356	1,305,953
1866	3,746,157	4,274,282	1,497,274
1867	3,707,803	4,835,519	1,235,191
1868	3,646,796	4,901,496	869,578
1869	3,733,675	4,651,195	1,082,224
1870	3,799,912	4,336,884	1,461,215
1871	3,976,372	4,233,435	1,621,423
1872	4,057,153	4,262,117	1,385,386
	Increase.	Increase.	Decrease.
Difference in numb's between '71 and '72	80,781	28,682	236,037

540,745 horses are estimated at £8 each; cattle, £6 10s.; sheep, 22s.; pigs, 25s. At this rate the total value of horses in 1872 is £4,325,690; cattle, £26,371,495; sheep, £4,638,329; pigs, £1,731,733; amount, £37,117,517, being an increase of £281,781 over the value of live stock for 1871, estimated at the same rate.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN AUSTRALIA.

The official reports of Australia make the aggregate area of land under tillage, for the year ending March 31, 1872, 997,220 acres; an increase of 28,205 acres over the previous year. The amount of wheat produced is stated at 4,500,795 bu; oats, 3,299,889; barley, 335,303; maize, 30,833; beans, millet, and sorghum, 173,217; rye, &c., 8,496; green crops, exclusive of those in kitchen and market gardens, 159,093; hay, 144,637 tons. Total product of grain, 8,343,736 bu, being an increase over the previous year of 2,892,159 bu. Average yield of wheat per acre, 13.45 bu; oats, 18.70; hay, 1.4 tons. The yield of wheat in the entire Colony for the last ten years is given as follows:

Year ending March 31.	Area in acres.	Gross product in bushels.	Average of bu per acre.
1863	162,009	3,008,487	18.6
1864	142,392	1,338,762	9.
1865	125,040	1,8?0,378	15.2
1866	178,628	3,514,227	19.7
1867	203,588	4,641,205	22.8
1868	216,989	3,411,663	15.7
1869	259,804	4,229,228	16.3
1870	228,514	5,097,059	19.8
1871	284,167	2,870,409	10.1
1872	334,600	4,500,795	13.45

The above gives an average product per acre for the ten years of 15.9 bushels.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was moderately active, and ⅜c lower; No. 2 spring sold at $1.21@1.21⅛ seller the month, and $1.23@1.23⅛ seller February, the latter closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and a shade firmer, at 30⅝@30¾ seller the month, and 31⅛@31¼ seller February. Other grain was inactive. Provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and lower; 94 per cent is quotable at $1.77@1.82.

BEANS—There was no change; the demand is fair for good grades. The receipts are rather light. We quote: Navies at $2.50@2.60; fair to prime, $2.00@2.25; common to medium, $1.25@1.75.

BROOM CORN—This market remains without any material change. The inquiry is mostly for choice grades, which are in moderate supply and firm. Common grades are plenty and dull. Prices range as follows: No. 1 hurl, 6¾@7c ℔ lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—The past week has developed no new features in connection with this market. So far as good to choice qualities and low grades are concerned, fair activity has prevailed, and former prices have been well sustained. Medium grades have been more or less neglected, and as the supply of such is somewhat in ...

...though no appreciable decline has been suffered. The outward movement is chiefly eastward, though dealers report some inquiry for shipment to San Francisco, and to Northern Michigan. Choice descriptions are most in demand. We quote: Good to choice roll, 18@22c; strictly choice dairy packed, 25@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Notwithstanding the absence of any considerable demand, the seamless goods market continues exceedingly firm, and in Starks, and one or two other leading brands, an advance of ½c has been established. Burlaps and gunnies are meeting with some inquiry, and are steady as previously quoted. Nothing is doing in wool sacks, and values are simply nominal. We now quote: Stark, 36c½; Ludlow, 35c; Lewistown, 34c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 33½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c do, double, 22c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Brick, lime, cement, etc., continue quiet and steady. The demand is very light, and consist of small orders. Prices are without material change. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.@4.50; Rosendale cement, $1.2?@1.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (brls) $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fine brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), 11.00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $35.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00 del.; Milwaukee, $33.00 del.; Racine, $30.00 del.; Hilsdale, $35.00 del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by the dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	[illegible]	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	[illegible]	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	[illegible]	[illegible]
32x54 to 34x56	[illegible]	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	[illegible]	38.00
26x60 to 40x60	[illegible]	40.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Business continues slack, but, this being the dull season in this branch of trade, the present quiet occasions no uneasiness, and prices generally are well sustained. Peaches are an exception, the supply of that fruit being large. Corn, raspberries, and cherries are not very plenty, but otherwise stocks are ample. The following quotations are furnished:

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@3.25
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.75@3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@2.75
Lima Beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.25@3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.25@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.30@1.50
PICKLES.	
Small brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.00@11.00
Small ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	5.75@ 6.25
Medium brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.00@ 9.00
Medium ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.00@ 5.50
Large brls, 600 per pkg	7.00@ 8.00
Large ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.50@ 5.00
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	2.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@ 3.50

CHEESE—In the market for this staple no improvement is visible, either as regards activity or prices, dulness and depression still being the prominent features. The demand is restricted to small orders to supply immediate wants, so that although the stocks are moderate they exceed the requirements of the trade, and orders have regularly been filled at a concession from the quotations. Eastern, and New York are quoted lower, and we to-day note a ½c decline here, as follows: New York factory, 13@14c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—The mild weather of the past few days has checked the upward tendency of prices, which was noticeable on the date of our last weekly review, and the market has become more settled and uniform. With two or three exceptions, dealers are now filling orders for Lackawanna at $12.00, and as this coal can be laid down here by rail at a cost of $11.00 per ton, there seems to be no good reason to suppose that the price will be materially advanced. There is a steady, fair business doing at the annexed quotations: Lehigh, lump, $13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00@10.50; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—There was a fair demand for packers' goods, and prices for pork barrels are a shade higher. Flour barrels are in moderate request at 50@55c. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.75@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.10@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 per m; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7½@9c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 ℔ m. Sales include 100 pork barrels at $1.35; 1,400 tierces at $1.80; 1,500 do at $1.75.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—For the season of the year the demand for drugs and chemicals is more than usually active, and the general market exhibits a firm tone. Among the changes during the past week we note an advance in chloroform, of 5c per lb, and a slight decline in potassium, iod. Below are the prices current:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.45	@	1.50
Acid, oxalic, lb	37	@	40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	65	@	70
Ammonia, carb., lb	25	@	30
Asafœtida, lb		@	1.25
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Torqua, lb	1.30	@	1.35
Borax, ref., lb	38	@	43
Blue-vitriol, lb	15	@	18
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz			4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.35	@	1.40
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.40	@	1.50
Glycerine, 1lb bulk, lb	35	@	40
Gum Arabic, picked	50	@	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28	@	30
Gum camphor, lb	45	@	48
Gum opium, lb	8.50	@	8.75
Gum shellac, lb	58	@	63
Glue, white, lb	25	@	50
Iodine, lb	11.50	@	12.50
Lye, conc, case	8.25	@	....
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.50	@	5.75
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb		@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.25	@	1.50
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's		@	6.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	65	@	70
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	....
Potassium, iod., lb	8.25	@	8.50
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.50	@	1.60
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.00	@	2.25
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@	6
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.10	@	1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14	@	
Sulphur, lb	5	@	

EGGS—There was a light local demand. The receipts have been large for a few days past, and prices are a trifle lower. Fresh are quoted at 27@29c; pickled at 21@24c. Sales include 10 cases at 27c; 20 cases do at 28c; 5 brls at 27c; 15 cases pickled at 24c; 150 doz at 20@22c.

FEATHERS—There was a moderate demand for genuine live geese at the following range of prices. We quote: Prime live geese at 60@63c from first hands; jobbing prices 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@55c.

FISH—Business continues dull, with little or no variation in prices. Whitefish are in light supply, and have something of an advancing tendency, but, otherwise, stocks are ample, and prices are steady. We make no change in our quotations as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The fruit trade has been very quiet throughout the past week, and a rather easier feeling has prevailed for some descriptions, notably apples and peaches, in which a slight decline is noted. The market is liberally supplied with foreign and domestic assortments, and all orders are being promptly filled within the range of the following quotations: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 1872, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western, 5½@6c; Michigan, 6½@7½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 20@21c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 10@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

FURS—Meet with a fair demand. The receipts are moderate. Extra muskrats have been sold at 18c. Mink are quoted at 75c@$3.00. The following quotations are for Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri furs. Those from the North would command higher figures: Extra otter, $8.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $4.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $6.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50@3.00; No. 1 do, $1.50@2.00; No. 2 do, 75c; No. 3 do, 25c; No. 4 do, 10c; cross fox, $1.00@4.00; red do, 25c@$1.50; grey do, 25@75c; kitt do, 10@40c; silver do, $10.00@40.00; timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.00@3.00; lynx, 75c@$2.00; wild cat, 10@35c; skunk, 10@75c; badger, 10@40c; bear, $3.00@10.00; muskrat, fall, 10@18c; kitten, 4@5c; opossum, 5@16c; do cased, 20c; raccoon, 5@55c; deer skin, raw, per lb, 20@38c; do dressed, 75c@$1.10; beaver, ℔ lb, $1.00@1.50.

GAME—The market continues dull and unchanged. The offerings are large, and dealers are anxious to sell. We quote prairie chickens at $3.00@3.25; quail at $1.00@1.10; rabbits at 60@75c; venison, saddles, 15c; do, carcass, 7@8c. Sales include 20 doz grouse at $3.25; 175 doz do at $3.00; 44 doz quail at $1.15; 100 doz do at $1.10; 60 doz do at $1.00; 20 doz rabbits at 75c; 50 doz do at 60c; 17 venison carcasses at 7@8c; 12 elk saddles at 10c; 8 buffalo do at 4@5c.

GREEN FRUITS—There is a light local demand for apples and cranberries, at $3.00@4.00 for the former, and $10.00@11.50 for the latter. California pears are in moderate request at previous prices. We quote: ...

...vated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.50@8.00; California pears at $3.75@4.50; lemons at $5.00@7.50 per box; oranges at $10.00@12.00 per case; Malaga grapes at $6.50@7.00 per keg. Sales include 175 brls choice apples at $3.50@4.00; 20 brls poor at $2.50.

GROCERIES—In comparison with the preceding two or three weeks, the volume of business exhibits a slight increase, but the movement is still far from being active, and we think falls somewhat below the expectations of jobbers. The prevalent feeling, however, seems to be one of confidence, and dealers are evidently not inclined to increase sales at the sacrifice of prices. Coffees are strong, and refined sugars, rice, candles, and in fact most other goods in the list are being firmly held. Soaps are easy. Stocks are in good working order. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—7¼@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24@25c; fancy Rio, 23¼@23¾c; choice do, 23@23½c; prime Rio, 22¼@23¼c; good do, 21½@21¾c; common do, 20@20½c; Singapore, 23@23½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 23½@24c; do, prime, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13½@13¾c; A standard, 12½@12¾c; do No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12½@12¾c; extra C, 12@12½c; C, No. 2, 11½@12c; yellow C, 11½@11½c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10½@10¾c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11½c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11½c; do prime, 10½@11c; do fair, 10@10½c; do common, 9½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, 1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 63@65c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6⅛@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7⅝c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅝c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅜c; brown Windsor, 4⅛@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6⅛@6⅝c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—This market remains in much the same condition as noted in our reports from day to day for the past fortnight or more. There is a good shipping demand for Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., but our dealers are still bothered to obtain cars, and sales are restricted in consequence. But receipts continue light and prices keep well up, wholesale dealers paying the following,—cars to contain 18,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Firmness is still a prominent feature of this market. The Eastern and local demands continue fairly active, and are sufficient to absorb the daily arrivals. Prices range as follows: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9½@10c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 15@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—The demand is fair and prices are quite strong. Choice Western have been sold at 50@55c on time. We again quote: Prime hops at 40@45c; fair to good, 30@35c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

The Cooperstown *Journal* of the 2d says: With an exceedingly tight money market and a fair supply in the hands of dealers, there has been a very quiet hop market the past ten days. The heavy importations, principally of English hops of rather inferior quality, also has its influences. The few growers still holding hops expect from 52 to 55 cents for them. In the "hop district" of this State there may possibly be found 2,500 bales of '72 hops in the hands of the growers, and to all the rest of the country 2,000 more,—an indication, if this is anywhere near correct, that the hops have seldom been so closely bought up in the year in which they were grown.

A story has been circulated that "the Cooperstown hop dealers have formed a ring to put up prices," which may be believed by brewers who do not stop to think that in order to do that they must be prepared to control the foreign as well as home market. The fact is, the dealers here are at all times prepared to sell to responsible parties at the market price, and very little inclined to speculate. If there was not a surplus of European hops it would be an easy matter to run up the price of Americans to a dollar a pound.

HONEY—The demand was light, and chiefly for the higher grades. Strained honey is in large supply and very quiet. We quote: Choice white comb at 25@30c; medium grades, 20@25c; inferior and strained honey, 12½@15c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade continues light and rates are unchanged, as follows:

Flat iron	5	@	5 2-10	rates
Heavy bands	5 6-10	@	5 8-10	rates
Light bands	6	@	6 2-10	rates
Hoops	5 5-10	@	6 5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@	5 8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5 6-10	@	5 8-10	rates
Ovals	5 6-10	@	5 8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5 9-10	@	5 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10	@	7	rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	7	@	7½	rates
Plate iron	7	@	7¼	rates
Russia iron			20c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained			18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@	10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11½	@	12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@	12½c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@	20	rates
English tool steel	21	@	22	rates
English spring steel	11½	@	12½c	℔ lb

LEATHER—Prices of leather have undergone no change since our last review, save for upper, in which 1c advance has been established. The tendency in French calf is unmistakably upward, and some lines of domestic leather are also working upward. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@ .85
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@ .80
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—Dealers report rather more inquiry for lumber than last week, but trade is still very quiet. Prices remain the same as for several weeks past. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@32.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A ℔ m	3.50@3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.75@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$35.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in, grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There is only a light demand for the different articles at the prices mentioned below:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 45c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were quiet and steady at the annexed range of prices: 10d, per keg, $5.75 net; 8d, do, $6.00@6.12½; 6d do, $6.25@6.37½; 4d do, $6.50@6.62½; 3d do, $7.25@7.37½; 3d do, fine, $8.50@8.62½; 2d do, $9.00@9.12½; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were dull and nominal. We again quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20	@	23
Marline, ℔ lb	20	@	23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17	@	19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@	6.25
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.50	@	7.50
Tar, ℔ brl	6.50	@	7.50

OILS—With the exception of a decline of about 2c in the price of carbon oil, values of goods coming under this head have not been subjected to any decided change. Trading is slow, as is usually the case at this season of the year, but the prevalent feeling seems firm, and the annexed quotations are sustained: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 55@70c; ...

...naptha, 63c; gravity, 25c; ... do common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Very little is doing in this class of goods, and the quotations given below are little more than nominal:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@11.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	11.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	22.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PIG IRON—Since the beginning of the new year there has been an increasing demand for iron, and the market is rather firmer than a fortnight ago. The following prices are still current:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	@ 66.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	@ 64.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	@ 63.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	@ 61.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	@ 60.00
No. 2 Lake Superior	@ 58.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	@ 60.00
No. 1 Missouri charcoal	@ 60.00
No 1 Chicago stone coal	@ 59.00

PAPER STOCK—Is in fair request, with no material variation in prices. We quote: Mixed cotton rags, 3⅛c; country do, 2½@3c; mixed wool do, 1⅛@1½c; mixed rope, 4@4½c; mixed copper, 23@24c; brass, 14@16c; heavy lead, 5½c; tea lead, 3½c; zinc, 5½c; machinery castings, etc., 1⅝c; stove plate, 1⅛c; No. 1 wrought iron, 1⅛@1⅛c.

POTATOES—Were in moderate request at previous prices. Peachblows in car lots are salable at 70c on track. Potatoes sell from store readily at 75@85c. Sales were reported of 2 cars peachblows at 70c on track; 1 car do at 70c divd; 800 bu at 80@85c from store; 150 bu at 70c from store.

POULTRY—There was a light inquiry for choice stock, but aside from this the market was very quiet. Turkeys are quotable at 10@12½c; chickens at $1.50@3.00; geese at $8.00@9.75; ducks at $3.50@4.00. Sales include 1,500 lbs choice turkeys at 12½c; 800 lbs do at 12c; 3,000 lbs do fair at 11½c; 300 lbs do at 10c; 40 doz chickens at $3.00; 5 doz fancy do at $4.50; 15 doz good at $2.50; 10 doz do at $2.00; 8 doz good geese at $9.00@9.75 8 doz fair do $8.00.

SEEDS—There was only a moderate amount of trading in seeds to-day. Timothy was firm at $2.75@3.25 for common. Clover was in unusually large supply and dull. Prices were weak and lower. Sales were made at $4.95@5.00 for fair to good seeds. We report sales of 30 bags prime timothy at $3.25; 12 bags at $3.10; 15 sacks fair at $5.05; 14 bags do at $2.75; 8 bags clover at $5.00; 17 bags good at $4.95; 13 bags mammoth at $5.45.

SALT—Was in moderate demand, former prices being sustained. As follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; do, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.50.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—There was a fair inquiry for these goods at the quoted prices:

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.00
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25
DOORS—TWO PANEL.		
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.25
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	54c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	[illegible]
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

TEAS—There is more inquiry for teas, and prices are firmer than formerly, but no advance has yet taken place. We continue to quote: Hyson, common to fair, 35@55c; good, 65@75c; choice extras, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains firm, with prices unchanged, as follows:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Is in light demand at the following prices: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There was a better inquiry for wool, several buyers being on the market. An increased firmness is manifested in fine and medium grades. The Eastern markets are also quoted firm. We again quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@63c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	56@59c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@38c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Are active and firm. The demand for freight room is in excess of the supply, and all Eastward roads are pressed with orders. We quote:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C	.68	1.38	68	78
Alexandria, Va	.78	1.56	..	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O	.40	.80	..	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va	.69	2.36	..	....
Wilmington, N. C	.85	1.59	..	....
Charleston, S. C	.85	1.50	..	....
Savannah, Ga	.85	1.70	..	....
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54	..	....

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THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC, 71 State-st. Branches, 185 Twenty-second and 180 North Clark-st.
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DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.
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C. H. JORDAN, 113 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
Wrought Iron Pipe.
CRANE BROS. MF'G CO., 10 North Jefferson-st.

VIENNA.

Her Geographical Position.

A Synopsis of Her Past and Present History.

Her Late Subdivision, and Her Increase in Population.

Streets, Water, Sewage, Etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, Austria, Dec. 10, 1872.

A great International Exposition will take place, during the coming spring and summer, in the City of Vienna, Austria,—an Exposition which, judging from all reports, will outstrip in magnitude and excellence all its predecessors. It is also a conceded fact that the people of the United States will flow in vast numbers to witness that greatest of all World's Fairs. I am furthermore aware that of those vast numbers, a great portion will hail from the Northwest. I therefore propose to give here, and possibly in some succeeding articles, a short sketch of the City of Vienna, of her past and present, her commercial and political standing, her public institutions, her people and their manner of doing business, and how they pass their leisure time, and of the origin of, and preparations made for, the Exposition.

HOW VIENNA CAME TO SUPPLANT PARIS.

Until 1870, the year fraught with shame and disaster to France, Paris was not only the arbiter of fashion all over the civilized world, but also the seat of what was great in science, art, music, etc. It was the magnet where speculators were drawn to try their fortune at the Bourse,—the great mart where merchants from all parts of the globe went to purchase all articles of luxury and fancy that cover the backs of the wealthy or fill their luxuriant drawing-rooms. It was the pleasure-garden of the travelling pleasure-seeker, where he could easily divest himself, by all kinds of diversions, of any surplus change he might have had with him. In a word, Paris of 1870 was a city of, as well as for, the world. The Paris of to-day, although still a beautiful city, where all tourists, especially Americans, love to visit, has lost a great deal of its prestige. At least in the eyes of the Russians (who, by the way, are great travellers), Poles, Hungarians, and all those hailing from the countries that are not inhabited by the Latin race, Paris is no more the Mecca, the only place worthy of the pleasure-seeker's attention. Berlin has wrested from her a large share of the foreign trade, and one would naturally suppose that Berlin, with the glory and honors gained by the country and Empire whose Capital it is, would have had an easy task to supplant Paris and become the Capital of Continental Europe. That might have been so could Berlin have exchanged her geographical situation with that of Vienna. Situated as it is in the heart of an uninviting and sandy plain, it will never become the successor of Paris. It is too far north to attract to its threshold the wealthy of the South or the East. It is not so, however, with Vienna, whose site is, as if by Nature, singled out for the largest commercial city of the European Continent. Since the reawakening of the Austrian people from the lethargy in which a despotic Government has kept them, the importance of the position of Vienna has become potent not only to the Viennoise themselves, but to the wealthy capitalists of the whole Austrian Empire, and of all the neighboring countries east and south of the latter, and they all flocked to the Imperial city, and, by their concentrated efforts, made it the most attractive city on the Continent. No city in the world, except Chicago, can show such a wonderful increase in wealth and population as the records of Vienna show since 1865, when the population was about 560,000. The census taken a few weeks ago shows within the same boundaries a population of about 930,000; consequently there was an increase of about 420,000 within the space of five years.

Now let us look back for a few minutes to the

PAST HISTORY OF VIENNA.

During the first century of our era, the Romans, discerning the advantageous position of Vienna, established here a fort, called Vindobona. For a long time it was but a military post, something like Fort Dearborn. Toward the third century, alongside of this Roman military colony, a peaceable one, of tillers of the soil, artisans, and tradesmen, had sprung up, and the place was in a fair way, in those remote countries, of becoming the central point of a large class of peaceable colonies. The inroads of the Avares, in the fifth century, blotted the Vindobona of that day out of existence more effectually than the fire of Oct. 9 did Chicago, and we hear no more of Vienna again until the tenth century. It is not my design to write her history. It will suffice to say that Vienna, after going through a great many ordeals of war, famine, and pestilence, came, in the year 1137, under the sceptre of the Babenbergers, and was, for the first time, acknowledged to be a city, and the residence of the first Prince of Austria, Henry Jasamirgott. During the Crusades, the pilgrims, who, on their pilgrimage to the Holy Land, had to pass Vienna, took their long rests in that city, and thus brought money and trade there.

Not only was Vienna, in those days, regarded as the commercial metropolis of the whole basin of the Danube, but it was also the chief gathering-place of knights, artists, and the Minnesanger (minstrels), where the latter two found special favor, protection, and hospitality at the Court. The trade and commerce of the fast growing city required more room, and the several suburbs came into existence. In 1251, the House of the Babenbergers became extinct, and King Ottokas of Bohemia, in gaining possession of the city, surrounded it with fortified walls, which, as late as 1857, were still existing, but had, in that year, to give way to the dictates and demands of the age. When the Hapsburgs became the rulers of Austria, the fortifications were not only kept up, but, by the exigencies of the Moslem and Hungarian wars of conquest, were made more formidable than ever. Thus it was that the very means which were calculated to defend the city against the inroads of the enemy became obstructions to the increase of its population and prosperity, its trade and commerce, and a hindrance to its internal development. Not only was it forbidden to build any new houses outside the walls within 200 yards, but all the old existing buildings of the numerous suburbs had, by an Imperial edict of Leopold, to be demolished; and from this grew out the famous glacis of Vienna, which in later years became the chief place of resort to the noble and burgher. Vienna had to stand two very severe sieges from the Turks, two from the Swedes, and several from the Magyars. It is natural that the unprotected suburbs should have fallen the first and easy prey to these sieges.

VIENNA'S GROWTH IN POPULATION.

After the last siege by the Turks, in 1683, when Vienna owed its rescue to the timely arrival of Sobiesky, King of Poland, its population was about 80,000. In 1720 it increased to 135,000; in 1740 to about 140,000; but most of this population fell to the lot of the numerous suburbs. Eighty years later, the population rose to 231,-[illegible]; and in 1846 it already had a little more than 400,000 inhabitants. But by far the largest increase in population took place within the last ten years, the beginning of the period when constitutional monarchy superseded absolute rule in the Austrian Empire, for we see the population of Vienna, which in 1865 was, as I have stated, 560,000, increased in 1869 to 825,000, and in 1872 to 930,000 souls. I shall now go on to a description of the

POSITION AND SITE OF VIENNA.

No city in the whole of Europe can boast of so charming a site, and advantageous position in a commercial point of view, as Vienna. Almost completely surrounded by a chain of vine-clad hills, it lies in a valley on the right bank of the main arm of the Danube. Situated, as it is, at the very head of the lower basin of the Danube, and at the triple meeting of the Alps, the Carpathians, and the Bohemian [illegible] (Bohmerwalde), it naturally becomes the [illegible] through which that great artery of Eastern and Western commerce, the Danube, carries the merchandise of the West to the Far East, to be exchanged for the latter's agricultural products.

THE DANUBE AT VIENNA

plains that stretch out far into and through Hungary, up to the famous Iron Gate. The City of Vienna, not satisfied with the shipping capacity of the Danube Canal, which, being the southernmost branch of the main river, takes its course through the city, and divides the latter from the Leopoldstadt and the Prater, has gone to work to bring the main river nearer the city by digging for it a new bed, and thus altering its course. In this work, which is called the *Danube regulation*, the General Government bears the largest share of the expense. Already does the river flow through part of the new bed, which is close to the Exposition grounds. This regulating of the Danube will be of immense commercial advantage to the Imperial City, as large steamers and barges will be enabled to approach the city, which they cannot do at present in the canal.

THE COURSE OF TRADE THROUGH VIENNA.

Although the course of trade from the West to the East is not by any means limited to the highways leading through Vienna, it nevertheless has a very large portion of it, and justifies the Vienna merchants in making strenuous efforts to facilitate the transit of merchandise. The whole through trade of Austria in 1870 was nearly 194,000,000 of florins. Merchandise from Southern Germany took its course through the Tyrol to Austria's seaport city. Trieste, thence to be shipped *via* the Adriatic to the Levant. Goods coming, however, from Saxony, Prussia, and Bavaria, mostly take their course to the East *via* Vienna, although both Prussia and Saxony occasionally send their goods *via* Trieste. Railroad freights are, all over the world, higher than sea or river freights, but more especially so in Austria; hence, where river or water transportation is possible, there the chief course of trade will surely be. But, as I have no space to dwell at present upon the commercial statistics of Austria, I shall pass on to a short description of

VIENNA'S GEOGRAPHICAL AND MUNICIPAL SUBDIVISIONS.

Vienna, up to the year 1850, consisted of the inner city, and thirty-six suburbs (Vorstadte) surrounding it. It was then consolidated into one Commune, composed of 9 Circuits (Bezirke). The old inner city was named the First Circuit. The suburbs Leopoldstadt, Erdberger, Jaegerzeile, and others on the north and northeast of the city, were named the Second Circuit. All the suburbs east of the city were consolidated into the Landstrasse, or Third Circuit; and so on. The limits between each Circuit are well defined. The corner-house of each street in each particular Circuit bears a tablet upon it with the name and number of the Circuit it is in, as well as the name of the street. The tablets of each circuit have rims of distinguishing colors around them; one Circuit is represented by a black rim, another by a red one, etc. This is the case with the little tablets on each house, bearing its number and the name of the street it is on. In no other city in the world can a stranger find his way as easily as in Vienna, for each house will at once tell him the part of the city he is in.

There are, as I stated above, nearly a million of people living within the boundaries of Vienna, in about 10,000 houses. By a Vienna house is meant a large five or six-story building, with a great many tenants in it,—some of them having as many as 100 to 500 of them. Each tenant has a separate suite of rooms, which include, according to his or her means, a greater or lesser number, either in the second, third, or any of the upper floors. As a general thing, the first floor is occupied by stores, *cafes, magazins*, and restaurants. Most of the old monasteries and convents of the City of Vienna have been turned into tenement houses, some of them containing as many as a thousand tenants. These, however, belong mostly to the poorer classes.

The 722 streets of Vienna are nearly all either macadamized or paved with granite. The sidewalks are narrow, except on the Ringstrasse, the Boulevard surrounding the inner city, and on the site of the old walls. It costs Vienna annually nearly a million of florins to repair her pavements. All Austrian vehicles being so heavy and cumbersome, the granite pavement wears out within the short time of two or three years. A good many trials are being made with various kinds of pavements. Only a year ago, an English Company laid down, in front of the Grand Opera House, on the much-frequented Kornthner street, the so-called *ashphalt comprime*; but it already gives signs of the wear which the heavy traffic of that locality subjects it to. An American firm attempted to introduce the Nicolson pavement; but the Viennoise have a special aversion to all kinds of wooden pavements, especially since the Chicago fire.

THE SEWAGE AND WATER

of Vienna were, until recently, the poorest of any large European city. As to the former, it was, and is still, effected by emptying the sewers into the sluggish little stream called the Wien, that lazily finds its way through the most populous Circuits of Vienna into the Danube Canal, also within the city. And, as to water, it has either to be taken out of wells filled with filthy surface-water, or else from the public fountains that are being supplied from the Danube. Such a state of things could not last long without material injury to the interests of Vienna. A new and efficient system of sewage is now being introduced. The Wien, in its whole length through the city, is being arched over to prevent its exhalation, as well as to carry on its back a circular steam railway. A gigantic scheme for supplying the city with plenty of pure water is now being carried out, and nears its practical consummation. By next August or September, Vienna will have the purest and finest water on the European continent. Millions of florins have already been expended on the aqueduct that is to bring the water from the Kaiserbrunnen, situated some 40 miles distant, among the hills of Styria. So anxious are the Viennoise to get the water that they have voted a bonus of 200,000 florins to the contractor, provided he finishes his work a few months earlier than the fixed time.

Now only a word or two more about Vienna

BRIDGES,

and I shall leave the rest I have to say for a subsequent article. The communication between the city and the Leopoldstadt is effected by means of light bridges across the Danube Canal. Some of these bridges, as the Aspern and Ferdinands, are very fine. Most of them are suspension; some are intended only for foot passengers, while one is a railroad bridge. But by far the handsomest bridges in Vienna are the Elizabeth and Scherarzenberg, both spanning the Wien,—the former connecting the city with the Wieden and Margarethen, the Fourth and Fifth Circuits, and the latter binding together the city with the Landstrasse, or Third Circuit.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Memphis has a debt of $4,447,000, and is unable to raise the January interest.

—Philadelphia is the name given to a new town recently founded in Liberia, somewhere near Cape Palmas.

—Joseph Heidenberg, a glazier, living in Henry street, New York, was snow-balled to death by boys on New Year's day.

—At the inauguration of Governor Dix a salute was fired with the same gun which saw service at the inauguration of Governor Seward in 1838.

—It is rumored that all the anthracite coal mines in Pennsylvania are to pass into the hands of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

—Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in New Orleans, the Louisiana Jockey Club have withdrawn the $20,000 purse which was to have been run for after their spring meeting in April.

—The Saratoga authorities held a meeting and prohibited a contemplated cock-fight. The cock-fighters adjourned to Troy, and the Saratoga authorities adjourned with them, looked on, bet and lost heavily.

—It is stated as a fact, that every Governor, every United States Attorney, and about three-quarters of all the Judges that are sent to Utah by the Washington Government, are shortly afterward accused of "affiliations with the Mormons."

—A popular letter-carrier in Cleveland was presented by his patrons, on New Year's Day, with $627.75. He is in favor of continuing the system.

—Three convicts escaped from the Auburn (N. Y.) State Prison, the other day, by digging through the wall where a shaft ran through it for the purpose of turning machinery in the prison. It is believed that the convicts had assistance from the outside, as they are all supposed to have been provided with citizens' clothes. The escape was projected and led by Dan Noble, the Lord bond robber.

—Forty murders in 1870; sixteen Irish, ten Germans, ten Americans, three English, and one Norwegian. Forty-five murders in 1871; twenty-three Irish, nine Americans, four English, four Germans, one Italian, and one Swiss. Fifty-six murders in 1872; twenty Irish, nineteen Americans, eight Germans, three English, two Swedes, one Italian, and one French. Five more murders in 1871 than in 1870; eleven more murders in 1872 than in 1871—an increase of sixteen murders in two years!—*New York Times.*

—Some time since Surgeon General Barnes issued an order depriving the families of army officers and enlisted men in Washington of gratuitous medical attendance and medicines [illegible] hibition is still continued with reference to enlisted men, whereas they are very much dissatisfied, and charge that an injustice has been done them. The enlisted men comprise all of the clerks in the War Department and Surgeon General's office, over 500 in all, who are known as "General Service clerks of the War Department." Their pay is much less than of the lowest grades of civilian clerks. The physicians employed by the Surgeon General have full privilege of private practice.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth-st., first-class house containing all modern improvements, with lot 50x170; 48 feet on Wabash-av.; near Twenty-ninth-st., with 2-story frame house; price $11,000; 150x136 on Forty-eighth-st., corner Kenwood-court; 49x160 on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts. WING & FARLIN, 88 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LARGE FRAME CHURCH BUILDING and 100 feet of ground on which same stands. Burnside-st., near Twenty-ninth-st.; a bargain. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES ADJOINING CITY limits on the southwest, a decided bargain for subdivision. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED FEET ON SOUTH Park boulevard, near Thirty-fifth-st., and 50 feet on Oak-av. boulevard. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirty-first-st., east front: first-class. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—6 MARBLE FRONT DWELLINGS, ON Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st., now being completed. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPerty, 40 feet, with three-story marble front building, on Wabash-av., renting for $8,500. Terms unusually liberal, and will be sold at a bargain. 25 feet, with a two-story brick house on Dearborn-st.; terms liberal, price low. 28½ feet on Van Buren-st., south front, 100 feet west of State; prospective value first-class; terms easy. Inquire of AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av., on terms to suit to parties wishing to build. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 136 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE — COTTAGE — ONE AND A HALF story frame cottage, situate on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace-st.; five years' time; monthly payments; interest 6 per cent; water on premises. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

A STOCK OF $14,000 (INVOICE PRICE) WELL-selected gold and plated jewelry, watches, etc., with business established, in a thriving town near Chicago; will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or suburban lands at cash prices. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4 Oriental Building, No. 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WE ARE AUTHORIZED BY THE owner to sell a first-class brick house and carpets for $8,500 on fair terms; convenient location, South Division; occupation at once. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NICE LOTS OUT OF FIRE LIMITS, near horse cars, on easy terms or monthly payments. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT RESIDENCE, ALL modern improvements, together with furniture; best location on the South Division for any one wishing to commence housekeeping; this is an opportunity seldom offered. For terms, &c., address G 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Loan Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st. Four 5 acre lots on Hyman-av., near Twelfth-st. Cheap.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NORTH OF TWENTY-second-st. Large house and barn, lot 38x178; can be bought this week for the value of lot alone. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$80 PER FOOT CASH—90x133, CORNER Western and Warren-avs. Parties conversant with values in that locality do not need to be told what a bargain we offer. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER Thirty-fourth-st.; 225x175 feet, at a bargain if taken immediately, a splendid lot for a block of first-class residences. Wabash-av., near Fourteenth, east front, 25x175 feet. Wabash-av., north of Harmon-court, house and lot No. 461, 40x170 feet, east front, 3 years lease at fixed rent (very low) for entire term, with privilege of purchase. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Halsted. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—50 OR 100 FEET ON Thirty-first-st., near Wentworth-av., only $45 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—1 LOT ON WALLACE-ST., $1,000.
1 lot on Deering-st., $850.
2 lots on Second-st., $900.
4 lots on Hubbs-st., $600.
JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$75 PER FOOT, 315x250 RIVER FRONT, on North Branch and Clybourn-place, suitable for lumber or factory; splendid bargain. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Loan Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.—20 feet on Monroe-st., near Fifth-av., at $100 per foot less than value.

FOR SALE—A LOT 25X125, RUNNING TO AN ALley, in Archer Addition, one block south of Archer-av., cheap for cash, as the owner leaves Chicago. Inquire at or address C. G., 456 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES SOUTH OF THE SOUTH Park, and east of Stony Island Boulevard. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOT 25X160, SITUated on State-st., near Thirty-fifth-st.; title perfect. LYMAN & DODGE, Real Estate and General Insurance Agents, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE COTTAGE HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, and lot, 25x125, on Lake, near Lincoln, $5,500. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.:
MICHIGAN-AV., 2 houses near Twenty-seventh-st.; $10,000 and $11,000.
INDIANA-AV., 3 houses near Twenty-sixth-st., $9,000 to $16,000.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NEAR THE LAKE and Oakland depot; easy payments; offered very cheap if taken at once. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av., and 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRTY-FIRST, THIRTY-second, Thirty-third, Wallace, Hubb, and Butler-sts., from $650 to $850. ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. H. C. LORD, 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON FLOURNOY-ST., NEAR Southwestern Plank Road at $1,000 each, easy terms. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN THIRty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., lot, 25x136, $3,000. On State-st., near Thirty-fifth-st., 25x165, $2,750. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER EGAN AND WENTworth-avs. and Arnold-st., $550 to $850 each. Also, at Rock Island car shops at $400. No money down if improved. J. F. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON SECOND-ST., BETWEEN Lincoln and Robey-sts, $1,000; $200 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. J. CRESWELL, 122 Michigan-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE AND FINE lot at Hyde Park, near depot; gas, &c.; great bargain; terms easy. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av. and 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—217 ELLIS-AV., ABOUT 100 FEET south of Oakwood Boulevard, near Oakland station, lot 35x180, with cottage; will be sold very cheap—$4,700. Apply to H. J. GOODRICH, 338 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—33 ACRES UNINCUMBERED, LOCATed on Michigan-av., Sec. 34, 38, 14; near Seventy-ninth-st. Will be sold cheap for cash, by HENRY J. GOODRICH, 338 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$13 EACH, 280 LOTS IN CALUMET, 25x125 feet; title perfect and lots dry; will sell 10 or all; near new harbor. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, ONLY FOUR miles from Court House, accessible by steam cars; commutation fare 6¼ cents. Shade trees have been set out over the entire property; sidewalks have also been laid; artesian well on the property flowing at rate of 320 gallons of pure water per minute. These lots are rapidly increasing in value by the city improvements which will soon reach this property. Price of lots from $400 to $600, on easy payments. WING & FARLIN, 88 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Loan Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.—Several tracts of acre property southwest from Brighton on very easy terms.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THREE 10-ACRE LOTS ADjoining Hawthorn, very low. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—40 ACRES, south of city limits, $375 per acre, this week. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR MY CUSTOMERS—SIX GOOD houses and lots, worth $3,000, $3,500, $4,000, $5,000, and two at $10,000,—the last two cash customers. My business is principally selecting property and making investments for others; therefore, property can be given to me confidentially. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—ON CALUMET OR PRAIRIE-AV., near Twenty-second-st., a first-class marble-front house and large lot. Owners please call; we mean business. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—SPLENDID 2-STORY DWELLing and 7 lots, elegantly improved, at Jefferson, for country store worth $4,000 or $5,000. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR MERCHANDISE—$30,000 worth of good property, improved and unimproved. Parties having merchandise to trade will find what they want at our office. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—2 SMALL HOUSES AND LOTS IN Kansas City, and 3 unimproved farms, with timber and water, near Kansas City, for property in or near Chicago. Address ALEXANDER PATTERSON, 71 North Curtis-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AN IMPROVED FARM 60 MILES from Chicago for city property. Also farming lands and some cash for merchandise. Address S 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR UNINCUMbered Chicago property, one of the finest fruit farms of 24 acres in St. Joseph, Mich. Very desirable property for summer residence. For further information apply to A. J. HOFFMAN, Box 234, St. Joseph, Mich.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 341 WEST MADISON-st. Circle this evening by Mrs. MAUD LORD. Miss MARY SHAW, Business Clairvoyant, writing and test medium.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT; business and medical medium. 290 West Madison-st.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST and business medium, 31 South Desplaines-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A MAN WITH $2,000 or $3,000, to go to a Southern State and take half interest in a furnished hotel; a sure success. Address N 50, Tribune office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED DRESSMAKING BUSIness for sale in a desirable location, doing a good business; a bargain if taken at once. Address F 86, Tribune office.

A BARGAIN—SMALL BILLIARD PARLOR AND sample-room for sale, adjoining a large public office building, and first-class theatre. H. C. LORD, No. 334 Wabash-av.

AN INTEREST FOR SALE IN A LARGE DRY goods house in a western town of 12,000 people; best location in the city; sales of the store near $100,000 during past year. The interest for sale worth about $7,000. Address DRY GOODS, Tribune office.

A VERY VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE by States on reasonable terms. A large amount of money can be made selling shop rights by any person who has tact, or reasonable ability as a salesman. The article can be seen at the office of the Elastic Broom Co., 28 South Canal-st., Room 1.

BOOK, NEWS, AND STATIONERY STOCK FOR sale. Doing a good trade. No opposition. Trade about $12,000 per year. Stock about $500. Good reasons for selling. Address Box 314, Belvidere Ill.

CHOICE STOCK OF GROCERIES IN NEW BRICK building on West Side for sale. Good point for trade; fine business chance. WHIPPLE & McWHORTER, 64 South Desplaines-st.

DINING ROOM, RESTAURANT, AND CONFECtionery for sale, doing good business, both day and week boarders, as well as transient custom. Persons with a few hundred dollars can secure a bargain. J. M. CUTLER, 13 Otis Block.

LUNCH-ROOM IN BROADWAY MARKET, COR. State and Twenty-second-sts., for sale cheap. Inquire at 111 Twenty-second-st.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING GROCERY STORES on the West Side for sale. Fine location, first-class trade, and making money. Terms cash. 813 West Lake-st.

ONE OF THE BEST CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY is now offered for sale; no humbug. Can refer to some of the best houses in the city. Address S 87, Tribune office.

RETAIL PACKING HOUSE IN A TIP-TOP LOCAtion, that we will rent very low to a responsible tenant; ice house, cellar, &c., complete. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

RESTAURANT DOING A GOOD FIRST-CLASS business for sale. Another business calls owner away. 553 State-st.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, CHEAP, corner of State an Forty-first-sts. A. A. BLOOD.

THE FINEST AND BEST PAYING BILLIARD room in the city can be bought very cheap; satisfactory reasons will be given to responsible parties meaning business. None others need apply. Address or call in person, GEO. BLAKE, 325 West Madison-st.

THE BARBER SHOP IN THE UNITED STATES Hotel, corner Cottage Grove and Thirty-first-st., for sale at a bargain. Inquire at the hotel or of J. L. THOMAS, 461½ State-st.

THE TWELFTH-ST. EXCHANGE FOR SALE, ON account of poor health. Inquire at 74 East Twelfth-st., corner Wabash-av.

THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A FIRST-class boarding house at No. 905 Michigan-av., in marble-front block, near Twenty-fifth-st., for sale. All of the rooms are occupied by desirable and permanent boarders. Furniture is all new. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A NICE FAMILY grocery, on West Side for sale; rent cheap. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

THE MOST POPULAR AND BEST PAYING REStaurant on West Side for sale; stock, implements, lease, good will, etc., etc. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

THE FURNITURE AND LEASE OF THE DRIVE House, known as Downing's old stand, Bowmanville, Ill., for sale or exchange. Call, or address GEORGE HAVILL, 31 East Polk-st., Chicago, Ill.

WE HAVE A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND PROFitable manufacturing business for sale. Parties wishing to engage in a legitimate business will do well to confer with us by letter or in person. Good real estate taken in exchange. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. N. S. BONTON & CO., corner Fifteenth and Burnside-sts.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well-established cash business paying that amount monthly. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

$2,000—PARTIES WISHING TO ENGAGE IN A well-established, paying manufacturing business in the furniture line, with machinery and everything complete, would do well to communicate with J. W. BOSLY, 117 West Washington-st., Chicago; J. EDWARDS, Kalamazoo, Mich.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM SUITAble for two gentlemen, with gas, bathroom, &c., in strictly private family. 371 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, TWO well-furnished rear rooms, looking on the lake, furnace heated, and all modern improvements. 827 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING—NO. 198 SOUTH Wood-st., three large front rooms, pantry, and closet; water in house; two doors from Van Buren-st. cars.

TO RENT—AT 871 WABASH-AV., NEAR EIGHTeenth-st., neatly-furnished rooms, from $4 to $8 per week; house first-class.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, AT 569 WABASH-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR, 279 WEST Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping, or lodging, with use of bath room and water closet, &c., at 749 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; 200 WEST MADison-st.; 4th floor.

TO RENT—AT 15½ SILVER-ST., A FEW DOORS from Harrison, pleasant front room, nicely furnished; location central; private family.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; WELL cared for; house modern improvements; 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen in quiet private dwelling, 514 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month at the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Transient $1 per day.

TO RENT—AT 188 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., FURnished rooms for ladies and gentlemen.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, ALL IN GOOD ORDER, ONE block west of Union Park, on Smith-st.; $20 a month. Call at 330 West Washington-st. for particulars.

TO RENT—NICE ROOMS WITH GAS AND FIRE, for gentlemen; short walk from business, 113 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—2 GOOD SIZED SLEEPING ROOMS AND 1 large unfurnished room, with closets and bathrooms attached; to rent separate or together, in brick building, No. 85 South Green-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS BY week or month. Prices reasonable. Hotel table for those who desire. 179 Twenty-first-st, of Mrs. S. C. PARKS.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS TO RENT, $15; 4 ROOMS TO rent, $15; 1 small cottage to rent, $8. Inquire at 156 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor bedroom for one or two gentlemen in a small private German family. Inquire 283 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—1069 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, single or en suite, without board, reference required.

TO RENT—HANDSOME UNFURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, on ground floor of the St. Julian, Nos. 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Inquire of Mrs. JOHNSON, at Room 17.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, in Parker's Block, at northeast corner Halsted and Madison-sts. Apply at Room 42.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE, FURNISHED, AT HYDE Park; furnace, etc. House at Oakland, near station. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av. and 159 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF FIVE ROOMS, ON OAKLEY-st., between Washington-st. and Park-av. JOHN F. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A BARBER SHOP SITUATED IN United States Hotel building, corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Has a good run of custom, and a complete set of fixtures. Apply to JOHN JACOBS, Proprietor, United States Hotel.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-PAYING tenant, a 6-room cottage on the West Side, between Ashland-av. and Hoyne, and Fulton and Van Buren-sts. Rent not over $20. Address C 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE ON ONE OF THE avenues, anywhere between Sixteenth and Twenty-ninth-sts. MATSON HILL, 401 Wabash-av., or 737 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, OR three nice rooms, in good neighborhood south of Twenty-second-st. Best of references furnished. State price. Address U 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE, OR PART of one, between Jefferson and Aberdeen and Washington and Harrison-sts. First-class party. Address G 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN A RESPECTABLE neighborhood, three or four rooms for housekeeping. State location and price, Address X 29, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MAchines on easy payments, and work taken to buyer's house if desired. J. P. ESTCAM, 110 Milwaukee-av.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF NORTH SIDE PATrons, a Singer sewing machine office has been opened at 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio, under the supervision of NICHOLS & PEARSON. Needles, thread, etc., always on hand.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 105 Twenty-second-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given when required.

SINGER OFFICE 213 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—MAchines sold on easy monthly payments. Machines repaired. Needles and silk twist on hand. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio, machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments and sewing given. Machines repaired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 226 West Madison-st.—branch 960 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A DIEBOLD & KIENZLE SAFE, 28x28 inside, nearly new. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 20 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—2 NEW, 14 FEET, WALNUT TOP counters, and 25 new store stools. MANDEL BROS., State and Harrison-sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—TWO ROOMS TO RENT, with or without board, in a private family; suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentleman.

38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-ST., OPPOSITE Sherman House. Single rooms, with board, $5 and $6 per week.

43 AND 45 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—EXCELLENT table board, $4.50 per week. Also, rooms with board.

47 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGton and Madison-sts.—Furnished front room to let to gentlemen or ladies, $6; also, few good boarders at $5 per week.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A PLEASANT AND nicely-furnished sleeping room, with board—and near Madison-st.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A FEW YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with board and lodging. Also, a few day-boarders.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Hot and cold water in each. Board first-class.

119 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—CENTRAL AND CONvenient; pleasant rooms, with board, for two ladies or two gents; terms moderate; table-boarders accommodated.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms to rent, with board.

177 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT suite of well-furnished, second story front rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. House is modern; all accommodations first-class.

188 WEST JACKSON-ST., NEAR HALSTED-ST.—Good rooms, large or small, well furnished, gas, bath, hot air. Terms moderate.

211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a furnished front room to gent and wife or two single gentlemen.

344 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — PLEASANT large front or back rooms; also, single rooms, with board. A few day boarders accommodated.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, large room, well warmed; gas, hot and cold water, and bath; suitable for single gentleman.

697 FULTON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with board, for man and wife or two young ladies; no other boarders; terms moderate.

723 FULTON-ST.—TWO ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, with board, for man and wife or four gents; hot and cold water in room; all modern improvements.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE; first-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR gentlemen; also, good accommodations for day boarders.

384 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, AND first-class table for two gentlemen.

435 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, two pleasant furnished front rooms.

497 WABASH-AV. — ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; day boarders accommodated. References required.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE-ST.) near Twenty-ninth. A nice, cheerful family hotel, with excellent table, and surprisingly low prices. Single rooms, $6. Everything first-class, with home comforts.

532 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF parlors, unfurnished; also, well-furnished rooms, single and double; accommodations for day-boarders.

539 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

554 WABASH-AV.—ONE OR TWO CHOICE suites of rooms for families; also, single rooms with first-class board.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR UNION Park—A handsome furnished front parlor to rent, with board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; gas and fire included; $16 per week.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front suite, with board, to gentleman and wife. Accommodations strictly first class.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A pleasant furnished room, with large closet, with board, for gentleman and lady or two gentlemen.

1015 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, one nice double, and one single room, handsomely furnished. References required.

1030 WABASH-AV. — PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with board, and accommodations for day boarders. FLORENCE PLACE HOUSE.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-st.—Pleasant rooms with board.

1121 STATE-ST.—SOUTH SIDE HOUSE—FURnished rooms, with board, at $6 per week; everything comfortable; spring beds; good hotel board.

SOUTH SIDE, NEAR DOUGLAS-PLACE—A LARGE front room and suite of rooms, with board; house first-class. Address C 54, Tribune office.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—A FEW LADIES and gentlemen can find first-class board in house newly-opened; rooms furnished or unfurnished; references given and required.

ILLINOIS-ST., SECOND DOOR FROM RUSH—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE; PRIVATE FAMIly preferred, where there are no other boarders; would furnish one or two rooms if desired. Please address, with full particulars, C 64, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED BED-ROOM, WITH BOARD for gentleman and wife, with child 14 months old; also board and room for nurse accompanying. Address, stating terms, Q 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND GOOD FRONT ROOM ON SOUTH Side, east of State-st., suitable for gentleman and wife. Address B 63, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS ALL OVER THE country can make more money selling our chromos than all other articles advertised. Try it. For particulars call on or address Chicago Art Publishing Co., S. W. corner Lake and Canal-sts., Room 7.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR "THE MATRIMONIAL News." Western News Co., General Agents MATRIMONIAL NEWS CO., Box 807, Chicago.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR BOOKS AND libraries, magazines, etc. Call or address CHAPIN'S Branch Cheap Bookstore, 214 East Madison-st.

THERE IS STILL A CHANCE TO GO WITH US AND get work immediately and free farms in Colorado. Call and learn about the country and how to get there cheap, at office of S. W. Colony, 171 East Madison-st., Room 1. GILL & HAWKES.

WANTED—MEN WHO DESIRE TO TRAVEL OR locate in the East, West, or South (except Chicago), and who have a cash capital of $250 or more. We have the best inducement to offer that man ever invented. His time is well spent who calls and investigates. Your investment is entirely secured; $5 to $100 made per day. Call at office No. 1 up stairs, 307 West Madison-st.

WANTED—WE OFFER THE BEST INDUCEments in the city to men out of employment; 3 general agents wanted. SMITH & WHITHORN, 174 West Washington-st.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND GRIST MILL MAchinery, in exchange for a good grain or fruit farm, of 63 acres, all improved, and in a good state of cultivation. Said farm is in the township of Ganges, Allegan County, in one of the best fruit locations in Michigan. Address JOHN S. PAYNE, Douglas, Allegan County, Mich.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TUESDAY AFTERNOON—A SMALL BLACK purse, containing $10 and some small change, and a key, in Simpson, Norwall & Co.'s, or between that and Field, Leiter & Co.'s. Will be thankfully received at 372 Third-av.

LOST—A HEAVY BROWN CURL OF HAIR, AT the terminus of the East Randolph-st. cars. Liberal reward. Northeast corner Lake and Sangamon-sts.

LOST—BETWEEN FIELD & LEITER'S, ON Twentieth-st., and Giles Bros. on Wabash or Michigan-av., two cloth table covers, red and wine color, embroidered in silk. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at 636 Michigan-av.

LOST—JAN. 7, WITHIN 60 FEET OF THE PEANUT stand on East Madison-st., near Franklin-st., a calf wallet, containing over $400 in currency and a note for $60. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to D. JAMES LEARY, 171 East Madison-st., Rooms 9 and 11.

LOST—A FUR GLOVE, ON MERIDIAN, NEAR Halsted, Tuesday. Will be rewarded if returned to 166 West Washington-st.

LOST—BETWEEN 3 OCLOCK AND 6, ON TUESday, Jan. 7, a black pocketbook, containing a small amount of money and papers. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to J. B. ROWELL, 155 Fifth-av., Room 8.

FOUND—LEFT AT MY STORE A GOLD-HEADED cane, marked A. Dickenson. D. W. BOSLEY, 117 West Washington-st.

STOLEN—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 5, FROM THE premises, No. 7 LaSalle-st., a quantity of cigars. A suitable reward will be paid on return of goods, and no questions asked.

STOLEN—A SILVER MEDAL, AWARDED TO M. H. WINEBRENER, at the late State Fair, "For best display of Dentistry." A liberal reward will be given by returning to 136 South Halsted-st., and no questions asked.

STRAYED—FROM CORNER NORTH-AV. AND Paulina-st., New Years' night, a white pony, butchers' box wagon, light red old bottom. Reward paid on returning same to 32 Barber-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM IN FRONT OF NO. 83 East Washington-st., on Saturday evening, the 4th inst., a large sorrel horse, with star in forehead, and one white foot; had attached to him a top-buggy, with black box and patent wheels, painted red. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to Crossman's stables, Nos. 416 and 418 West Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

A 1 PURCHASE MONEY PAPER WANTED. CURRY & CO., 7 Tribune Building.

INSURANCE CLAIMS OR BALANCES AFTER dividend. I pay the very highest rates. See me before selling. J. N. WETHERELL, 363 Wabash-av.

I HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG TIME, IN sums of not less than $5,000, at 10 per cent and moderate commissions. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums of $5,000 and upwards, at 10 per cent. H. L. BARNET, Attorney, 124 Clark-st., Room 14.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE. Large sums preferred. Funds in hand. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—$1,000 FOR TWO YEARS; BRING your abstract. LINN & HAWKINSON, 59 North Clark-st., Rooms 2 and 3.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $2,000, $3,000, AND $4,000 on farms in Cook County. KIMBALL & FRAKE, Room 8, Foot Block, 126 Clark-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON BEST CITY PROPERty; funds here. LOUIS L. PALMER, 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

$20,000 ON HAND TO LOAN ON COLLATerals in sums to suit. Real estate and commercial paper bought. W. M. WILLNER, 14 Otis Block.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD EXperience as bank bookkeeper, or teller; also, boy to act as messenger. Reply, giving references, to S 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RETAIL HOSIery man, accustomed to city trade. Apply to CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 339 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK AT 140 WEST INDIana-st., corner Peoria; a German or Scandinavian preferred.

Trades.

WANTED—PAINTING—WILL GIVE CASH AND lot near North-av. and Milwaukee-av. J. S. WOLFE, 64 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—COOK IN A SMALL RESTAURANT. Apply stating references and wages expected, Q 84, Tribune office.

WANTED — TWO FIRST-CLASS PATTERN-makers. Apply at American Bridge Works, corner Egan and Stewart-avs.

WANTED—A FINISHER, WHO ALSO CAN FORward, at the Racine Advocate Steam Printing House Bookbindery. Address A. C. SANDFORD, Racine, Wis.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER THAT HAS HAD experience in running a steam heating apparatus. Apply to Engineer of old Court House this morning, from 7 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRSTCLASS MAN TO WORK ON moulding machine, at J. LHOTKA'S picture frame factory, 208 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS to go to Muskegon, Mich.; $3 per day and steady work. Apply immediately to FRANK E. GROUT, 38 West Madison-st.

WANTED—JOB PRINTER, AT 14 AND 16 WEST Randolph-st. CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—AT 248 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A coachman; all applicants must have good references.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL PROF. Henry's Non-Explosive Compound; costs 8c, sells for 50c in every house. One agent made $5.50 Saturday afternoon. Call early. Room 17, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—300 CHOPPERS AND HEWERS. CONtracts to let by Keyser & Bagnell. Apply to SHAW & WILSON, 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN EVERYWHERE to introduce our great staple article; $3 a day easily made on small capital; profits 100 to 300 per cent. One agent, a new beginner, made $45 on one street. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Room 17, Chicago.

WANTED—50 MORE WOODCHOPPERS TO LEAVE this day for Michigan; free fare; agent goes with the men. Apply at 28 West Randolph-st. SNELL & CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN FOR NIGHT watch; one that understands cleaning harness; wages no object. Also, good man to clean horses. M. C. WILBUR & CO., corner Twenty-third and State-sts.

WANTED—2 GOOD RELIABLE MEN TO ACT AS night porters at Anderson's European Hotel, Madison-st. Apply between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—10 GOOD RELIABLE MEN THAT WANT employment. Call on PHILLIPS & CO., Exchange Block, Room 25. Honorable business and large pay.

WANTED—50 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR INDIana; fare and fees advanced if you have good baggage; agent will go out with the men; 5 teams; man and his wife. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO DO ALL KINDS OF work at Aberdeen House, 28 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS, to whom extra inducements are offered. E. M. TURNER & CO., Publishers, 638 West Lake-st.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN WITH A FEW DOLlars capital will find it to their interest to call at Room 5, 97 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—150 WOOD CHOPPERS FOR OHIO, INdiana and Michigan; free fare to some of the work; also 100 choppers and hewers to get out ties in Jackson, Tenn., at good prices. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—ON SALARY, A COMPETENT FARMer to manage a very fine fruit, stock, and grain farm. One who understands the cultivation of hops and tobacco preferred. O. H. AMES, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 189 West Madison-st; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, TO WORK at a light manufacturing business. Also, boy to assist in running an engine. Address N 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE ARE OFFERING EXTRA INducements to good men, to sell our machines. Persons desiring employment by which to make good wages, are invited to call at 941 Wabash-av.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL to do second work; must come well recommended. Apply at Tribune office, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts., or at 24 Groveland Park.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ALSO A GOOD laundress for a private boarding house. Apply 83 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A PLEASANT HOME AND FIRST-class pay is offered a respectable girl or woman who thoroughly understands cooking, washing and ironing; house and family small. Apply immediately, 455 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GIRL IN A FAMILY OF TWO; 13 Hamilton-av., just south of Monroe, between Hoyne and Leavitt-sts.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD girl to do general housework (German preferred). Call at 256 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL—GOOD WASHER AND ironer and plain cook; references required. Apply at 738 Michigan-av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMPEtent girl to do general housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 235 Walnut-st., corner of Hoyne-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 675 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, at 25 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, without children, at 1110 Prairie-av. References required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call at 114 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 153 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. 1504 Indiana-av.

WANTED—1 CHAMBER GIRL, 1 DISH-WASHER, and 3 good dining-room girls, at 148 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN THE HOUSEwork of a family of 3 persons; good wages. Apply southeast corner of Calumet-av. and Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer, at 106 Park-av., West Side.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral work in a family of three. Apply at once to 126 Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—A NURSE OF FROM 12 TO 15 YEARS. Inquire at Blonis House, to-day.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO WASHING AND ironing and wait on table; one that understands her business can call at 751 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG GIRL TO WASH and iron and assist in the kitchen. No. 312 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL TO DO second work in a private family; Norwegian, German, or Swede. Apply immediately at 396 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS. APPLY AT 119 CALumet-av., between 5 and 6 p. m., with references; permanent engagement.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY. Inquire at 19 South Leavitt-st., corner West Washington-st., from 11 till 2.

WANTED—AT 296 MICHIGAN-AV.—A GOOD GIRL to do second work and assist in the care of children; must bring good references. Call after 8 a. m.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SHIRT MAKers; none but experienced hands need apply. Apply PORTER & HOYT, 130 Twenty-second-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, ONE WHO UNderstands music and is competent to give lessons, and to take charge of an elegant house on one of the avenues; must thoroughly understand her business, and come well recommended. Call at STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 198 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT WILSON'S GRAND CENTRAL Laundry, 3 first-class ironers, 2 starchers, 2 washers. 297 and 299 State-st.

WANTED—LADIES. THEY ARE MAKING $3 daily with our great ladies' favorite. MERRILL, Room 17, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS ON SALARY. Good wages. Call at No. 13 South Peoria-st., from 8 a. m., and from 5 to 7 p. m.

WANTED—LADY AMANUENSES, WHO WRITE fast, plain, and handsome hands, and spell and punctuate correctly. Address W 20, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $250 PER MONTH—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—SMALL CAPITAL, STEADY employment, and best chance ever offered for making money on goods that pay 100 to 300 per cent. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Room 17, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods. Every article is new, and staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 83 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY, TO sell the best paying 25 and 50 cent articles ever offered. WM. CRAWSHAW & CO., 129 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE HOWE HEAT Regulator. Call at 97 West Randolph-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED— PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN WHOLEsale drug house. City reference given. E 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS hotel, by a young, reliable, and steady man of 10 years' experience in hotel business; can furnish best of references. Address S 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A bank or mercantile house as bookkeeper; the best of references given in regard to ability, character, etc. Address E. C. DEAN, care Ebert's Pharmacy, corner State and Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WISHES a position as clerk in a hotel; has had 4 years' experience; can bring good reference; no objections to the country. Address C. D. MORRIS, Room 3, 89 Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper or clerk in some office; willing to work at a moderate salary. Can give best of city reference. Address X 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS salesman; has had one year's experience in the drug business; writes and speaks both English and German. Apply to or address GEO. REGLEIN, 264 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO JEWELLERS AND fancy goods dealers—I want a position as salesman with a first-class jewelry or fancy goods house in Chicago. I have a good trade and a letter from the largest jewelry house in the world; have been in the jewelry business for nine years, and can furnish a new system of doing the business that will pay a man with capital. Address U 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS INDOOR OR TRAVelling salesman, by a young man of four years' experience in a notion house; best of reference. Address C 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF large experience as bookkeeper or cashier. Is a quick accountant, accustomed to handling money, and an expert counterfeit detector. Highest city references. Address L 74, Tribune branch office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PRINTERS — BY AN experienced job printer, acquainted with all its branches; competent to take charge of an office and estimate. Address S 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A PHOTOGRAPHIC operator, printer, etc. No objection to going into the country. Address O 21, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY AS hostler and to be generally useful; can milk. Address G 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; IS WILLing to make himself useful; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages. Address L 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, to take care of horses and drive carriage. Good references given if required. Address U 67, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 18 years, with good habits, to do chores and go to school. Address S 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO has had eight years' experience in jobbing millinery, a situation as travelling salesman for some first-class millinery house. Address Q 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 14 YEARS OLD, is acquainted with grocery and merchant tailoring business. Call at 188 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF TEMperate habits, business ability, experience, and good address, well acquainted in the city, and in town all day, would wish to hear of some good position as solicitor or canvasser in the city. Address M 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELLING MAN; has been on road for last six years; has No. 1 trade west from city. Address H, 74 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY ONE WISHING female help can have their orders supplied by inquiring at 50 Sherman-st., opposite Rock Island Depot.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do general housework in a private family. Good reference. Apply, for two days, at 547 South Jefferson-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work and plain sewing in a private family. Call or address, for two days, at 309 East Erie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF help may find cooks and house-girls of the best kind at Mrs. WHITTAKER'S, No. 265 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO do light housework and sewing in a private family; no objection to the country. Address A B, care P. Martin, 348 North Carpenter-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND OR GENeral housework in a private family; references if required. Call at 13 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, by girl used to work. Address or call at 351 South Clark, care Dr. W. T. Akins.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS, ONE AS cook and the other as second girl, in a boarding-house or private family. Inquire in rear of 332 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS cook in a private family. Best of reference. Call or address M, 365 West Taylor-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, FIRST-class cook and a second girl; best of wages expected. Address N 26, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND-WORK, or to take care of children. Apply at 840 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT or pastry cook in hotel or restaurant. Address Room 51, Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts., South Side. J. W. LEWIS.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for small, private family. Apply 33 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; good reference. Residence, 27 West Miller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL WHO UNDERstands general housework, in a small private family; good references given. Inquire at 215 West Lake-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DANish girl in a private family; up-stairs work preferred. Please call at 192 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron. Good references. Apply at 85 Myrick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL in a private family. Call at 874 Clark-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR nurse in a private family; good plain needlewoman. Address F, 371 Mitchell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family, by a competent girl. Call at 728 Indiana-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A WIDOW LADY OF REspectability, well educated and of middle age, desires a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, widower's preferred; has a thorough knowledge of domestic duties, and is a good seamstress. Address K A, Box 1783, Evanston, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A lady with a little girl of 11 years, or any situation where work is not too hard. City or country. L 77, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MAN with $1,200 cash capital can step into a retail cash business paying $15 to $30 a day. Call and see about it at BARNS & GRITZNERS, 59 South Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000, EITHER special or general in a highly respectable and most profitable manufacturing business, which is a specialty. Have a fine store and factory, centrally located, and large capital already invested. This can be shown to be a rare opportunity to invest in a good business. Address U 40, for three days at Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 OR $3,000 TO invest in business already established. One acquainted with light machinery preferred. Apply at 214 West Madison-st., sewing machine factory. T. C. SPENCER.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $700 can secure a partnership in a pleasant, easy business, paying $8,000. Address Mr. COLEMAN, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE—WITH $2,000, IN a jobbing business. Must give best of references. Address U 15, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO $1,000 TO join in a business paying about 200 per cent. Address F 50, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000—TO ACT AS cashier, etc., for the most wonderful and attractive exhibition ever in this country. There is no house large enough to hold the multitudes who visit it, and the expenses very light. It has created great excitement in New York and throughout the country. Any gentleman who can show a good record as to sobriety, honesty, etc., can have one-third interest for the amount. Full particulars of DR. THORPE, 226 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS MANUfacturing business, at Benton Harbor, Mich. Capital required, $5,000, part down. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG, SMART, EDUcated business man, of good address, for outside business; business established and honorable; references required. Address D 94, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, JUST REturned from Europe, where he obtained a valuable franchise, desires to find a partner with at least $10,000 capital, to engage with him in a business that will last but six months during the coming summer, and will pay 400 to 500 per cent on the investment capital. Address EUROPE, Tribune office, or call at Room 12, southwest corner of Madison and State-sts., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED — A GENTLEMAN WITH $1,500 capital can secure a partnership in a pleasant, easy business, paying $15,000 per year. Association and reference first-class. Address Q 71, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BAY MORGAN HORSE, IS HANDsome and a good stepper and very gentle, would make a good horse for a physician; will trade for a horse of less value. Apply at 425 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-SEATED CUTTER, UPHOLstered and newly painted; also, wolf robe. 580 State-st., Loan office.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY wagons, open square box business buggy, one second-hand open yacht-box buggy, cheap at 283 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE IF TAKEN TO-DAY, a No. 1 Clarence carriage, gold trimmed, good as new, at 242 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

HORSES CLIPPED IN A SUPERIOR STYLE BY machinery. Address K 68, Tribune office.

HORSES, BUGGIES, CUTTERS, AND HARNESS at auction on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, at 25, 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WANTED—A GOOD, QUIET BUGGY-HORSE. Apply, between 8 and 9 a. m., at SHIPLEY & HARRIS', 240 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARness; also, a cutter; will exchange personal property and cash. H. A. McKISSICK, 42 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOUND, AND KIND SINgle truck horse, from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. in weight. H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., 144 and 146 Fulton-st.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

(*Continued from the First Page.*)

arrival has been delayed by sickness in his family.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 7.—The small number of members of the Legislature, and the larger company of outsiders, was considerably swelled during the day, and has had numerous accessions to-day, till the hotels and boarding houses are thronged, and strangers are encountered on every corner. Never, in many years' experience, has your correspondent seen so many gathered in this political centre, possessed of an ardent desire to be servants of the servants to the people, servants in any capacity about the legislative halls. Those who have experienced the joy of feeding at the public crib before are here hungering again, and there have come scores of lean kine anxious to try the same diet, so that there are a half-dozen applicants for nearly every good place, and when the best cannot be had, they are willing to take an inferior position. Many brave soldiers of the late war for party supremacy are here, who claim that they saved their district, county, town, or ward to the Republican party, and can do it again. Others who never did anything particular for the party, country, or themselves, want a good, easy place for the winter. Boys, whose fathers or friends are members, and who want to be messengers, and withal some men who deserve and would honor almost any position, have been thronging the hotels, especially the Park Hotel, buttonholing and interviewing members, pressing their claims, trying to make combinations that will win, and to-night have thronged the rotunda and basement of the Capital, waiting the action of the Republican caucuses.

At an early stage of the canvass for the Assembly Speakership, it became evident that Mr. Barron was ahead, and, with the zeal and energy of his backers, he soon distanced all competitors, and the contest was practically abandoned. There was no contest for Clerk or Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly, all interest being in subordinate offices.

The Republican Assembly caucus only occupied twenty minutes. D. G. Cheever, of Rock, presided; S. S. Brannon, and Ed. E. Merritt were Secretarys. On the ballot for Speaker, 53 votes were cast, of which H. D. Barron received 44, and was declared unanimously nominated. On motion of one of the candidates, E. W. Young, of Sauk, was renominated Chief Clerk by acclamation, and Colonel O. C. Bissell, of Fond du Lac, Sergeant-at-Arms. Fred. S. Dinnett will be Assistant Clerk, and Roger Spooner, bookkeeper. The Sergeant-at-Arms declines to state any of his appointments yet.

The Assembly held their caucus with open doors.

The Senate, however, was private, not a solitary reporter being admitted, but after an hour's caucus, its Secretary brought out to the waiting reporters and place-seekers, a list of eighteen nominees, with no localities designated, but some of them are supplied from other sources: Chief Clerk, J. H. Waggoner, Richland, Republican; Assistant Clerk, Sidney A. Foster, Durand *Times*; Bookkeeper, F. S. Ansley, Iowa County; Enrolling Clerk, Frank Abbott, Waushara County; Engrossing Clerk, C. A. Booth, Monroe *Sentinel*; Transcribing Clerk, S. H. Vedder, Waukesha County; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. Emmonson, Columbia County; Assistant Sergeant, Stephen B. Coburn, Sauk County; Postmaster, H. H. Parsons, Grant County; Assistant Postmaster, W. D. Harshaw, Winnebago County; Door-Keepers, Hugh Longstaff, John Cook, A. F. Bingman, W. F. Hall; Gallery Attendants, John Willman, S. S. Miller; Night Watch, Frank Wood; Porter, John Bowen. There was a sharp contest for Sergeant-at-Arms, and much pressure was brought to bear on the Senators by the friends of the rival candidates. Albert Emmonson, the representative of a large Norwegian element of the Republican party in Wisconsin, was elected by 13 to 8 over John Hicks, of the Oshkosh *Northwestern*, who was warmly supported by his brother editors.

The Governor's message will be delivered on Thursday. It makes some eleven columns of the *State Journal*, and, except the brief advocacy of his favorite scheme of postal telegraphy, is mainly devoted to State affairs, whereof he treats in detail.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The caucus of the Republican members of the Assembly, last evening, unanimously selected A. B. Cornell, of New York, for Speaker, and John O'Donnell for Clerk. Resolutions were passed, rejoicing over the Republican victory of last fall; declaring that the choice of a United States Senator would be with unanimity. The 8th of January was fixed upon for the selection of a United States Senator.

The Assembly organized to-day by the choice of A. B. Cornell as Speaker, who delivered a long address.

Governor Dix's message was read to the Legislature. He congratulates the State on the calm which has succeeded the National election. He regards the fact that five-sixths of the States cast their votes for the same candidate as an indication that the animosities of the late rebellion are gradually wearing away, and believes that a liberal, enlightened policy by Congress and the eminent citizens on whom the public confidence is thus signally bestowed, will eventually lead to an oblivion of the past differences. The receipts of the State Treasury for the past fiscal year were $14,807,252; expenditures, $14,455,552. These are exclusive of the canal and free school funds. He recommends following the example of the last Legislature in refusing to make sectarian appropriations. The amount of the State debt is $25,386,725, showing a reduction of over $4,000,000 during the past year. He favors retaining the control of the Erie Canal, and hopes means will be soon adopted by which transportation will be more rapid. He recommends uprooting the present system of the City Government of New York, and the giving of power to the Mayor to remove and appoint officials, and recommends that in the City of New York the principle of minority representation in the Legislature be engrafted in its laws. He refers to the great increase of crime; recommends legislation that will surely secure the prompt punishment of convicted criminals, and concludes by promising an earnest support to all measures of reform.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 7.—In the Senate this forenoon bills were introduced to place students in colleges and academies and other educational institutions on the same footing in regard to suffrage as other citizens; also, to protect subcontractors, laborers, and boardinghouse-keepers in their claims against railroad contractors, by making railroad companies responsible for said debt. In the House, a joint resolution was adopted, instructing the Ohio Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a bill for the payment to Ohio of the 2 per cent claim on land sales.

In the House, this afternoon, the House bill providing for electing delegates to the Constitutional Convention on the first Monday in April, 1873, and the assembling of the Convention on the first Tuesday in May following, was passed. A bill was introduced to authorize County Commissioners to set aside the tax collected on dogs, to compensate the owners of sheep killed by dogs.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—The city is very quiet. The Pinchback Legislature is in joint session, counting the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The People's Legislature met. In the House were fifty-eight members, a quorum, present. In the Senate there was no quorum.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A Cabinet meeting was held to-day, at which all the Departments were represented. Secretary Belknap read a telegram received from General Emery saying that everything was quiet. General Sherman and other prominent army officers, as well as prominent officials in the Civil Service, express the belief that there will be no trouble in New Orleans.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 7.—The Senate completed the canvass of the vote for the balance of the State officers last night, reporting the entire Republican ticket elected. The new officers were sworn in and entered upon their duties today. Notices were given in both Houses, to-day, of the introduction of bills agreeing to the pending constitutional amendments, doing away with the disfranchising article of the Constitution, and submitting the same to a vote of the people. Notices were given of the introduction of a large number of other bills, after which, both Houses adjourned until to-morrow.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 7.—Simon Cameron was renominated in caucus, this evening, for United States Senator. The vote stood: Cameron, 64; Kelley, 4; Wickersham, 2.

STOKES.

Strange Rumor About One of the Jury Who Convicted Him.

A Juror Reported to Have Determined on Conviction Previous to the Trial.

The Counsel for the Defence Investigating the Story---Is It a "Put-up" Job?

The Prisoner Intensely Indignant at the Verdict.

Scene in Court at the Conclusion of the Trial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A rumor has been in circulation that one of the jurors in the trial of Stokes said, sometime between the first and second trials, "I'll be a juror next time; then you will see what will happen to Stokes." Of course, if this remark can be proven, the trial is invalidated. Mr. Tremaine states the report is being investigated.

He says that he wanted the trial held off "until at least one or two murder trials had been had and a conviction obtained." Then he believes an acquittal could have been had for the prisoner. Contrary to his advice, however, the family of Stokes urged an immediate trial, and decided that on the last trial they would not have the medical testimony used by which he believed he could have proven that Fisk would not have died had he been properly treated. An appeal will be taken for the condemned.

Stokes said to a reporter, who conversed with him at the Tombs since his sentence: "I never uttered threats against Fisk to any person, living or dead. The prosecution made one point which they seemed to think a great deal of. That was, that I told the hackman to drive to the Grand Central Hotel, and that I knew Fisk was a frequent visitor there. Mrs. Moore, herself, testifies that he never was there but six times to visit her, and two or three people told me that he was sick during that week. As for telling the driver to go to the Grand Central, I can only explain it in this way: I have always told a hack-driver to go to a hotel when I wanted to go to a particular street, if a hotel was located near it. For instance, if I wanted to go to Barclay or Vesey street, I would tell the driver to take me to the Astor House, and if I wanted to go to Prince or Houston streets, I would tell the driver to stop at the Metropolitan. But now all I have to say is this: If I were looking for and lying in wait for Fisk that day, and if I knew his whereabouts as well as the prosecution say I did, I could just as well have found him at the Grand Opera House or in its neighborhood. I did not intend to kill him, and meeting with him as I did was purely accidental as I hope for salvation."

Stokes talks freely to all reporters who call, and his condition of mind is hopeful. He is also intensely indignant at the verdict, which he says so amazed him that he could not comprehend it for twenty-four hours.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Stokes, when sent back to the Tombs yesterday, was assigned to the murderer's cell. He stated to a reporter last night that money had secured the verdict; that the boys Redmond and Hart had been bribed, and that their testimony had convicted him. He had expected an entire acquittal. He declared that he was the victim of excited public sentiment; that the jury had their minds made up to convict him before the testimony was given; that at their selection the jurors stated that they had opinions. He was confident, however, that his counsel would obtain a stay of proceedings, and then insure him another trial.

From the New York Herald, Jan. 5.

During the long hours waiting for the verdict the courtroom was not more than half crowded. The ladies related to Stokes' family, all dressed in deep mourning, were grouped together sitting on chairs, and above them the chandelier burned brightly with its many lamps. Some few persons had gone to sleep on the upper benches, and here and there an officer of the Court strolled around and gazed vacantly at the ceiling. The reporters scribbled without purpose on the fly-sheets, and conversed with each other about the incidents of the trial. The Judge's seat was vacant, as he had gone to dinner at either Delmonico's or the Astor House, and it was rumored that the counsel for Stokes, and Beach, Fullerton, and Fellows were dining with him. In the Supreme Court Chambers the prisoner, Edward S. Stokes, and his cousins, Walter, Thomas, and Henry Stokes, were conversing and walking to and fro.

Stokes seemed more sanguine than he has been at any time since his imprisonment. So sanguine was he that half an hour before the jury came in with their veedict Henry Stokes, his cousin, had a bail bond made out, so as to give bail immediately on the possible disagreement of the jury. A little before 10 o'clock a sumptuous banquet was prepared for the jury in the Supreme Court Cambers. A long table was set, covered by a white cloth, on which was spread game, fowl, and all the delicacies of the season. The jury ate a hearty and pleasant meal, occupying 20 minutes or so at their supper. They then went back to the jury-room and were locked up again by Valentine. In the meantime discussion was rife in the Court among the audience, nearly all present canvassing the situation, and the probable result of the deliberations of the jury.

The nervousness which Stokes displayed while waiting for the verdict on his former trial was all gone. He seemed elated with the full consciousness that the deliberations of the jury would either set him free, or else give him an opportunity to give bail on account of their disagreement. Stokes took a light supper at a quarter to ten. A dozen oysters on the half shell were brought to him. He ate four or five; the rest were left lying on their shells. Neither the mother nor father of Stokes, fortunately, as the sequel will show, was present at the delivery of the verdict.

While waiting for the verdict, the ladies connected with Stoke's family, all of whom appeared to belong to the highest rank of society, seemed to be in deep trouble and anxiety, and ever and anon would look at the clock and again at the door through which the jury were to pass to their seats.

Stokes kept on smoking, and his younger brother, Horace, who has been so faithful and steadfast to him through the varied vicissitudes of both trials, seemed far more anxious than the prisoner himself. At a quarter past 11 o'clock there was observable in the Court, among the waiting audience, that premonitory bustle and confused humming which is always noticeable when a long-expected event is about to take place.

First came Mr. Sparks, the Clerk, from an inner room, followed by the officers of the Court, who pushed chairs aside and made a passage way for the jurymen. Then came the jurymen's attendant, who opened the door of the box, after which followed the prisoner, looking as undaunted as ever, and surrounded by his friends and relations.

These latter took seats facing the jury box. The Judge then entered and took his seat on the bench.

At this moment the twelve jurymen filed in, looking very grave, and presently they took their seats. As they passed in it was noticeable that but one man out of the twelve looked at the prisoner; all the rest seemed to avoid a glance at his face. There was a dead silence in the Court. There was no need to ask what their verdict would be. It was imprinted in the lines of every man's face of the twelve.

First they answered severally to their names, and then the Judge, in the usual manner, said, "Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

Foreman of the Jury (rising)—"We have."

Mr. Sparks—"Gentlemen of the jury, rise. Prisoner, stand up. Gentlemen of the jury, look upon the prisoner. Prisoner, look upon the jury. What say you, gentlemen of the jury? Do you find the prisoner at the bar, Edward S. Stokes, guilty or not guilty?"

Foreman of the Jury—"Guilty of murder in the first degree."

At the moment that these words passed the lips of the foreman, there arose in the Court such a terrible piercing wail from one of the young ladies dressed in deep mourning, that it seemed to curdle the blood of every man and woman in court. None who heard it will ever forget it. The young lady who uttered this cry fell forward with her face prone on the shoulder of the prisoner. Horace Stokes, the brother, burst into tears, and all his friends and relations by one impulse, as they clustered around him, seemed terribly affected.

The jury were then polled at the request of Mr. Townsend, one of the prisoner's counsel. When asked by the Clerk if they all agreed upon the verdict, they answered, separately, "Yes." Some of their responses could not be heard ten feet from where they stood. As the twelve men answered "Yes," Stokes rose slowly, and, facing Mr. Beach, one of the counsel for the prosecution, and who had at one time been a counsel for Mr. Stokes in a civil case, said, slowly and deliberately:

"Well, Mr. Beach, I must say you have done your work well. I hope you have been well paid for it."

Then Stokes sat down. Mr. Beach did not reply; but his face turned a little away from the prisoner.

Mr. Fellows, the Acting District Attorney, rose, and, addressing the Judge, asked that sentence be passed upon the prisoner at the bar.

As Mr. Fellows sat down Mr. Lyman Tremain, the able and learned counsel for the defence, who had been sitting by a table with his head bowed in his hand, stood up and said: "Your Honor, I hope you will not think it necessary to pass sentence at this late hour of the night. Would it not be better to wait till Monday morning?"

Judge Boardman—"I see no absolute necessity for passing sentence to-night, and I see no impropriety in acting on the counsel's suggestion. I will therefore defer sentence until Monday morning."

District Attorney Fellows then addressed the Court in an explanatory manner, and stated that Messrs. Beach and Fullerton had not been employed by Mr. Fisk's family, and that they had been employed by the county to assist in the prosecution.

Stokes (rising suddenly and interrupting)—"Mr. Fellows, state that they were hired by Jay Gould. Please state that."

There was an intense sensation in court at this moment, and Mr. Fellows then resumed his address, stating that he was glad to retire from an office where for three years he had been accustomed to witness such scenes of suffering and sorrow as he had witnessed to-night.

The Court then discharged the jury, with thanks for their attendance and for the courtesy they had shown him during the progress of the trial. Then the audience began to move, and Stokes, who showed a firm manner, conversed with the sobbing ladies and his other friends.

Again as Stokes stood up to leave the court he spoke bitterly to Mr. Beach. He said, as he rose:

"Mr. Beach, you should be well satisfied with your work, and I hope you are satisfied, for you did it well."

Mr. Beach (excitedly)—"No, Mr. Stokes, I am not satisfied with my work."

Then Stokes' friends gathered around him and got between him and Beach, as it was feared a collision might take place. Mr. Tremain got up to leave the court with Stokes, and as he did one of the jurors, a small, dark-featured man, with a high hat, leaned forward over the jury box and said to Mr. Tremain:

"Well, Mr. Tremain, I hope that you do not feel any way bad against us, as we tried to do our duty. I am sure you did yours, and worked as hard for Stokes as if he was your own son."

Mr. Tremain—"I have nothing to say, but how did you stand on the jury?"

Juryman—"Well, I do not think I have any right to state that, sir."

District Attorney Fellows—"Oh, there is no harm; now it is all over you may speak your mind."

Juryman—"Well, we stood, going out, ten for conviction and two for acquittal."

Mr. Dos Passos (one of Stokes' counsel)—"Yes, and those two gave in like cravens and cowards." [Sensation.]

Stokes (to the jurymen)—"Why, you don't mean to tell me, as honest men, that any of you believed in the testimony of that scoundrel Hart? Why, I am sure there is not one man of the twelve believed in his heart what he said or did. I know how it is. Every one has been humbugged by false and perjured testimony, bought and paid for. That is the truth, so help me God, at this solemn moment."

Here District Attorney Fellows came forward, and said:

"Ed, I hope you have no hard feelings against me. I did only my duty, and did not try to exceed it, as God made me." Mr. Fellows was weeping at this moment, and every person in the Court was crushing and pushing right and left at this moment. Colonel Fellows, as he made his last remark, offered his hand to Stokes, who refused it, and said:

"All right, Fellows; I hear all you say, and I suppose you think it's all right, but a verdict given on perjured testimony is a villany that no one will countenance—never, never as long as the world stands."

Here the court was cleared by the policemen, who behaved as if they were in a riot; and, a passage having been made, Stokes walked out of court arm in arm with Mr. Tremain, and followed by the sobbing ladies, who clustered around him and held his hands as if they never would let go of him. And thus ends the second act of this, the most exciting of modern criminal trials. Stokes was taken down to the cell in the Tombs, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Shields.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Money was more active to-day, with a hardening tendency for call loans. Early business was at 7 currency to 7 gold, but in the afternoon, the street-dealings were at 1-64 to 1-32 *per diem*. At 3 o'clock, money was again 7 currency to 7 gold. Time loans in currency are quoted at 7 per cent per annum, with a commission of ⅜ to ⅝ for thirty days, and ¾ to 1 per cent for sixty days. Time loans in gold are quoted at ¼ to carry for thirty days, ¼ to ⅜ for sixty, ¼ for ninety, and flat to ⅛ for four to six months. For all the year, gold is worth ¾ to 1 per cent for the use of it.

Commercial paper is in good demand, with with leading names at 9@12 per cent.

FAILURES.

Two failures are reported in the dry goods trade, but the effect will not be extended.

STOCKS.

The stock market was dull, feverish, and weak, and closed at a decline. The heaviest decline was in Rock Island, which seems to be the especial point of attack. Northwestern also suffered considerably, but this has ceased to be a very active stock since the corner culminated. In regard to Western Union, it is reported from Washington that a new scheme is proposed for the duplication of its lines by a company with $12,000,000 capital, to be under Government control. The general situation on the Stock Exchange is not satisfactory to the great mass of operators, who are "long" of stocks, and have been carrying them through six weeks or more of stringent money and high rates of interest. These operators paid large shaves for money in December, and held their stocks for the "January rise," which, so far, has proved to be a "January fall." Leading operators seem to be letting the market take its own course.

GOLD

Gold was exceedingly dull all day, the price standing almost unmoved at 111⅝@111¾, and the carrying rate averaging 5 per cent.

BONDS.

Government bonds, though less active than yesterday, were firm and higher under a good demand. For some days past the foreign bankers have bought freely for European account, and the supply in this market is reduced to a very low figure.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was firmer, with a continued scarcity of bills.

PRODUCE.

The demand for flour is fair, and with limited arrivals holders are firm, especially for low grades. These are scarce. Good superfine and No. 2 are fairly active and firm. The market closes less active, but some grades are stronger. There was less inquiry for wheat under less favorable advices from Liverpool. The market closes less active, but some grades are stronger. There was less inquiry for wheat under less favorable advices from Liverpool. The market ruled tame, and nothing was done at the opening to establish values. Choice winter wheat is in limited supply. The market closes quiet and a shade easier, the demand being mainly for export.

Pork was quiet, with sales of 250 brls mess for April at $13.75, and 250 brls for March at $13.75. New mess, cash, is about $13.75@14.00. Cut meats are in moderate demand and firm, with sales of 100 boxes dry salted shoulders, for the week, at 5c, and 40 boxes, 13 lbs, pickled bellies at 8¼c. Bacon—Prices are higher, with a fair demand. Sales of 900 boxes at 7¼c for short clear on the spot; 7⅜c for March, and 6½c for long clear on the spot. Lard is firmer, with sales of 1,400 tcs at 8c for Western on the spot, and 8⅛@8⅜c for March, and city at 8c.

Western Rivers.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 7.—The weather is more moderate and clear; mercury, 31 degrees at noon. The river is falling very slowly—3 feet 11 inches. The Monongahela is free from floating ice, and the quantity in the Alegheny is greatly diminished. The Anna will depart this evening. The Exchange is announced for the same time, but may not get off before to-morrow. Several tows with coal barges departed this morning. Others are rapidly preparing to leave this afternoon and evening. The weather being rather favorable at present, it is thought that most of the coal fleet will get out on the present water. The Ironsides and barges are loading for New Orleans.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 7.—Steamers arrived—John Kyle, from New Orleans, the Andy Baum, from Memphis. Departed—The City of Chester, for Memphis; C. B. Church, for Cincinnati; the Andy Baum, for Memphis. The ice is passing here from the broken gorge in the Ohio. Weather clear and thawing.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 7.—It was alternately cloudy, and clear, and mild during the day; mercury 27 to 40°. The river has fallen 10 inches, and stationary. No arrivals or departures. Heavy ice is still running.

ILLINOIS FINANCES.

Extracts from the Biennial Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

For the purpose of showing the disposition made of the revenues of the State during the past two years, I have made the following classification of objects and purposes for which warrants were drawn:

Legislative	$693,063.92
Executive	180,158.74
Judicial	594,262.63
Educational	2,203,264.58
Educational and charitable	202,316.73
Charitable	918,784.56
Penal and reformatory	969,338.22
Agriculture	39,007.03
Commerce	228,661.42
State indebtedness	4,983,379.90
New State House	793,641.81
	$11,623,863.68
Local bond funds	1,334,342.77
Transfer of funds	848,818.22
Total warrants drawn	$13,807,030.21

BALANCE IN THE TREASURY AND ESTIMATED EXPENSES.

There was a balance of $588,577.26 General Revenue Fund in the State Treasury on the 1st December, 1872. There is yet due to the State on Collectors' accounts, on assessment of 1871, about $400,000.00 General Revenue Fund, mostly due from Cook County on the reassessment of property in that county for said year; which amount, added to the above stated balance in the Treasury, makes the aggregate sum of $988,577.26, applicable to the payment of the expenses of the Government to the 1st June, 1872.

The amount of the expenses of the Government for six months from Dec. 1, 1872, to June 1, 1873, and heretofore appropriated, payable from the General Revenue Fund, it is estimated, will be about $963,810.00, being almost the entire amount of General Revenue Fund in the Treasury on the 1st December, 1872, and to be received at the Treasury on the assessment of 1871.

Thus it will be seen that the amount of General Revenue Fund now in the Treasury, and to be received therein on assessment of 1871, ought not to be considered by the General Assembly in making appropriations for the future, as its exhaustion is already provided for by previous legislation. To base further appropriations upon said amount would simply create a deficit in the Treasury to be hereafter provided for by an increase of tax.

STATE DEBT.

The diversion of the Illinois Central Railroad Fund from the payment of the bonded debt to the payment of the Chicago lien on the canal, will, in my opinion, cease with the first installment of said fund for the year 1873. The amount of debt falling due at the pleasure of the State, between the 1st December, 1872, and the 1st January, 1878, including amount heretofore called in by proclamation, is $1,578,550.63. To pay this, there will be four and one-half years' receipts —1873 to 1877 inclusive—of the Illinois Central Railroad Fund, fairly estimated at $460,000 per annum, the sum of $2,070,000, leaving $491,449.37 to pay the $481,600 falling due at the pleasure of the State after 1879. The $920,000 on Illinois Central Railroad Fund, to be received for the years 1878 and 1879, will, after paying all expenses attending payment of debt, leave a large surplus in the Treasury for payment of the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Government.

The close of the incoming Administration will see the State nominally out of debt, with an annual income from the Illinois Central Railroad and the Illinois & Michigan Canal, of not less than $650,000—a sum sufficient to pay two-thirds of the present ordinary expenses of the State.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

Since my last report, I am glad to be able to say, the old debt of the canal has been fully paid, and the canal and its revenues, under the terms of the contract by which they were held in trust, reverted to the State. There is, however, a lien on the canal and its revenues in favor of the City of Chicago, for work done in deepening the Summit Division of the canal.

The Twenty-seventh General Assembly adjusted the lien of the City of Chicago by fixing the principal of debt due that city at $2,955,340, with interest thereon until paid. To meet this agreement, the General Assembly authorized the issue of $250,000 revenue deficit bonds (which have accordingly been issued), and that the Central Railroad fund then in the Treasury and to be received, and the revenues from the canal then in the Treasury and to be received, until the debt shall be paid, and a tax on the entire property of the State of one and one-half mills on the dollar on the assessment of property for the years 1871 and 1872, should be devoted to the payment of the principal and interest of said debt.

The result of this arrangement, up to Nov. 30, 1872, is as follows:

Amount of acknowledged debt of State to the city		$2,955,340.00
Revenue Deficit Bonds delivered to city	$250,000.00	
Illinois Central Railroad Fund, paid to city	685,265.20	
Illinois & Michigan Canal revenue, paid city	258,545.79	
Proceeds of one and one-half mill tax	184,496.69	
		1,378,307.68
Balance due city Nov. 30, 1872		$1,577,032.32

There remained in the Treasury, Dec. 1, 1872, subject to the order of the City of Chicago, the sum of $454,312.47 (since paid), which, deducted from the above amount, leaves $1,122,719.85 principal, and the interest on the debt, to be provided for. I make the following estimate as to the payment of said balance, to-wit:

Amount of principal to be provided for		$1,122,719.85
From 1½ mill tax on assessment of 1872	$685,000	
Illinois Central Railroad, second installment 1872	212,000	
Illinois Central Railroad, first installment 1873	250,000	
		1,147,000.00
Leaving applicable to payment of interest		$24,280.15

Also, as far as the same may be needed for the payment of interest, or for application to the principal of the debt, should there be such a necessity, will be the revenue from the canal, which I think it fair to estimate, in round numbers, for 1873, at $175,000.

If this estimate is correct, it shows that the second installment for 1873, of the Illinois Central Railroad Fund, will not be needed for the liquidation of this debt; and further, that a part of the income of the canal for 1873, and all its income thereafter may be relied upon for the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the State Government, as may be determined by the General Assembly.

Thus it appears that, after so many years of doubt and delayed hope, this public improvement will, before the time arrives for another report from this office, be yielding a direct revenue to the State.

ASSESSMENTS AND EQUALIZATION.

The following tables will present at a glance a comprehensive idea of the assessment of property in the State for the years 1871 and 1872, and the equalization of said assessments by the State Board. Also, a brief comparison is presented of the assessed values for the two years, which it is believed will be interesting:

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

	Assessed Value.	Equalized Value.
Personal property	$112,458,194	$113,915,561
Railroad property	22,558,136	28,516,942
Lands	234,217,652	237,260,251
City and town lots	130,204,938	128,984,457
Totals	$499,798,910	$505,676,311
Deduct Cook County assessment (books destroyed)	100,333,663	100,333,663
Leaving	$399,403,247	$405,442,648
Add amount of re-assessment of Cook County	93,936,040	88,474,971
Totals—1871	$493,339,287	$493,917,619

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

	Assessed Value.	Equalized Value.
Personal property	$112,213,357	$113,687,789
Railroad property	24,384,428	28,809,794
Lands	246,053,956	247,312,033
City and town lots	126,209,098	124,612,847
Totals—1872	$508,875,848	[illegible]
Totals—1871	493,339,287	493,917,619
Increase	$15,536,361	$14,969,094

COMPARISONS.

Enumerated Items of Personal Property.	Numbers 1871.	Numbers 1872.	Assessed Value 1871.	Assessed Value 1872.
Horses	880,264	882,259	$22,986,565	$23,454,717
Neat cattle	1,611,348	1,684,029	14,694,413	14,778,925
Mules and asses	85,570	88,259	2,222,148	2,714,571
Sheep	1,078,497	1,610,475	732,254	1,034,408
Hogs	2,358,749	2,334,165	4,612,539	4,060,775
Carriages and wagons	287,920	284,414	5,447,926	5,618,795
Cl'ks & watches	248,013	289,641	847,575	822,572
Pianos	13,909	14,960	1,616,557	1,082,256
Totals—Enumerated Property			$54,160,368	$53,522,046

Unenumerated Items of Per'l Prop.	Value 1871.	Value 1872.
Goods and merchandise	$17,322,874	$17,343,199
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufactured articles	2,767,173	2,434,839
Moneys and credits	14,751,635	15,152,887
Bonds, stocks, etc.	1,799,795	2,512,617
Shares National and State Banks	4,228,208	5,025,763
All other personal property	20,163,400	20,025,868
Totals—Unenumerated property	$61,597,223	$61,949,110
Aggregate personal property	$115,688,191	$115,472,150
Deductions	3,232,997	3,258,793
Totals—assessed val. per'l prop.	$112,458,194	$112,213,357

	No. of miles. 1871.	No. of miles. 1872.		
R. R. prop'ty	4,890	5,967	$22,558,136	$24,384,428

	No. of Acres. 1871.	No. of Acres. 1872.		
Lands	34,104,457	34,074,356	234,217,652	246,053,956

	No. of Lots. 1871.	No. of Lots. 1872.		
City and town lots	625,006	661,065	130,204,938	126,209,098
Total assessed value			$490,636,910	$508,875,848

Acres in Cultivation.	Wheat.	Corn.	Other field products.	Totals.
1870	2,035,537	6,262,963	2,387,120	10,685,620
1871	2,004,392	6,923,076	2,470,049	11,397,517

TAXES.

The aggregate figures of all taxes levied on the State assessments are as follows:

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

All State taxes	$3,188,389.16
All county taxes	5,153,382.48
All town, district, and other local taxes	8,005,061.42
Total	$16,346,833.06

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

All State taxes	$4,325,964.59
All county taxes	5,845,874.49
All town, district, and other local taxes	8,105,490.17
Total	$18,477,333.25

This shows an increase of taxation in the State for the year 1871 of about 13 per cent over the year 1870.

I estimate for city taxation, not levied on the State assessment, the sum of $7,500,000 for each of said years; which figures would make the total taxes levied in this State in 1870, amount to $23,846,833.06, and for 1871, to $25,977,333.25.

I believe that a fair cash valuation of all taxable property, in this State, would produce not less than $2,600,000,000, showing that, on a fair and equitable assessment of property, the average of all taxation in the State would not exceed one per cent on the fair cash value of taxable property. Of course, in some localities, it would be over, and in others under, that per cent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD FUND.

The gross earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad from March 24, 1855, to April 30, 1872, were $63,929,774.26; and the amount paid by it into the State Treasury during the same period, $5,200,140.71.

STATE DEBT FUND—(TWO-MILL TAX).

The two-mill tax required to be levied by the 15th article of the Constitution of 1848 was collected for the last time on assessment of 1870—Section 23 of schedule.

From the beginning to the ending of the levy of said tax, there has been the net sum of $11,608,396.18 collected and paid into the State Treasury; and up to Nov. 30, 1872, there has been $11,274,631.81 of said fund paid out of the State Treasury, leaving the sum of $333,765.37 in the Treasury Dec. 1, 1872.

NEW YORK.

The Tweed Case—A Jury Ordered—Smugglers Arrested—Fatal Abortion Case—Big Land Suit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Mayor Havemeyer's administration opens with signs of vigorous and determined war on the gambling saloons. The police have warned the proprietors of all gambling games to suspend operations immediately.

Both of John Morrissey's luxurious hells in this city were closed to-night in anticipation of a raid.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—In the Oyer and Terminer Court this morning, notwithstanding the urgent endeavors of counsel for a further postponement, Judge Davis refused to entertain such a motion, and ordered that the criminal trial of Tweed, in which he is impleaded with Connolly for frauds, be proceeded with. His counsel, however, contrived to make dilatory argument at some length. After recess, it was decided that a jury be empanelled to-morrow. A panel of one hundred jurors is summoned.

John Foley has qualified in $200,000 as Deputy City Chamberlain, but Chamberlain Palmer notifies the heads of bureaus not to recognize him.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted resolutions disapproving of the bills before Congress relative to immigration, as intended to paralyze the action of the Commissioners of Immigration of this State, and to be a gross wrong to the immigrant, to the city, State, and county.

The Committee of the Board of Steam Navigation reported, to-day, that the steamer Missouri was seaworthy and well fitted, but there was an utter lack of discipline on board; also, that the vessel might have been saved had the fire hose been attached to the pumps when the fire broke out.

The new iron steamship Colon for the Pacific Mail Line arrived here from Philadelphia, and will soon take her place in the line.

Several Quartermasters of the steamship Denmark have been arrested for smuggling.

Elizabeth Taylor Church, residing on Ninth avenue, died last night from the effects of abortion. After her death, twenty inches of iron wire were found in her body, penetrating the diaphragm and right lung. An investigation is proceeding. Two persons have been arrested.

A suit was commenced by Mrs. P. R. Benson against Commodore Vanderbilt, to recover the value of a large tract of land in Gowanus, said to have been held by the Commodore in trust for the plaintiff, and which he is said to have given to his son for $10,900, who subsequently transferred it to one Litchfield for a large sum.

Deaths in Brooklyn the past year, 12,648.

The majority and minority reports of the East River Bridge Investigating Committee were published to-day. The minority report states that the Finance Committee has no records, never held a meeting or made a report, and that the business of the Company was transacted by the Executive Committee. No part of the material used had been advertised for down to July, 1870. Wm. C. Kingsley was paid $175,000 as a fee on an expenditure of $1,179,521 which he provided, making $50,000 more than 5 per cent, which he was allowed.

The majority report states that Kingsley returned the $50,000, and that no advances were made him except for services rendered. The Executive Committee, to whom the reports were made, object to the minority report, and say it omits facts. They declare the Company has suffered no wrong.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL ITEMS.

At half-past 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the show-window of the ladies' furnishing store, No. 471 State street, occupied by Leopold, Cohn & Co., took fire, and was damaged about $500; fully insured in the Germania, of Pennsylvania. The building, a three-story frame, is owned by William Bode. This fire, which was extinguished on a still alarm by the steamer Rice, is the second in the same place within a week.

Detective Simmons did a good day's work, yesterday. Besides finding the principal witness in the Larsen murder case, and the knife with which the Swede was killed, he last evening arrested a man named William H. Kerr, who is charged with having robbed John Laing, a Scotchman, of $165. The crime was committed on Thanksgiving night, in a disreputable place on West Madison street, known as the Pacific Varieties. Laing was standing at the bar, when Kerr and another man approached him. One of them pushed his hat over his eyes, and the other picked his pocket. Kerr has not since been seen in the city until last night, when he was found in another concert-saloon on Madison street.

A number of colored men and boys, residing on or near Fourth avenue, furnished some exciting work for the police of the First Precinct last evening. Detectives Slayton and Gallagher arrested two darkey thieves and vagrants, who are suspected of having committed some of the minor depredations which have been reported at Police Headquarters of late. While they were passing by James Earley's saloon, No. 222 Fourth avenue, with the prisoners, a mob of young and old colored men, who were carousing within, rushed out upon them and undertook to rescue those who were in custody. The officers, as a matter of course, resisted, whereupon they were threatened with injury; cries, tending to incite a riot and influence those who were nearest the detectives, were heard on all sides, and, for a time, the prospect looked serious. Two or three patrolmen went to the assistance of Slayton and Gallagher, and succeeded in restraining the crowd until they escaped with the prisoners. When Sergeant Buckley was informed of the disturbance, he organized a platoon, and raided Earley's establishment. The keeper and 34 inmates were arrested, and locked up on the charge of keeping and being inmates of a disorderly house. It is understood that the Mayor will be requested to revoke the license of this saloon, as it is considered a dangerous place, frequented by none but colored rowdies and loafers.

The Hibbler Murder Trial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 7.—The Hibbler murder trial was resumed this morning by the defence introducing a number of witnesses, who testified as to the general good habits of the prisoner, and also to the friendly relations existing between the deceased and the prisoner. Dr. Meyers testified that the patient died from the effects of *septisimia*, which could have been prevented had an operation been performed after the subsidence of the primary shock. The whole ground of the defence seems to be, from the testimony offered, that the shooting occurred accidentally, and on technical grounds that death was not the result of the shooting, but from maltreatment. The defence rested the case at 4 p. m. The Court decided to exclude the dying statement of Mrs. Hibbler, and then adjourned. O'Rourke will open the case for the State, and H. Colerick for defence, Franks closing for the State and W. G. Colerick for defence. A verdict of murder in the first degree is expected by the prosecution.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Electric Phenomenan.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Probabilities—For New England, easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer, rising temperature, and increasing cloudiness on Wednesday. For the Middle States, falling barometer, rising temperature, increasing to fresh and brisk southeasterly and southerly winds, and cloudy weather, with very probably rain over the northern portion on Wednesday. From the Atlantic and Eastern Gulf coasts to the Ohio Valley, easterly to southerly winds, veering to southerly and westerly, falling barometer, rising temperature, and generally cloudy weather with probably light rain over Tennessee and Kentucky. From the Ohio Valley to Lakes Erie and Michigan, southerly winds, rising temperature, and cloudy weather, with rain over Ohio, Indiana, and southern Michigan, but snow over the northern portion of Michigan, wind shifting to brisk and high westerly and northerly during Wednesday, with clearing weather on Wednesday night. From Arkansas to Lakes Michigan and Superior and for the Northwest, brisk and high northerly to westerly winds, rapidly rising barometer, low temperature, and clearing but partly cloudy weather. For the Western Gulf States, winds veering to westerly and northwesterly and falling temperatures.

CLINTON, Iowa, Jan. 7.—A snowstorm, accompanied by a high wind and striking electrical phenomena, set in about 6 o'clock this evening. It commenced west of here. The wires are seriously interfered with.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Jan. 7.—There was a high wind here this evening, accompanied by electrical phenomena, which interrupts telegraphing.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 7.—It has been blowing a perfect gale here since half-past 11 o'clock this morning. The force of the wind seems now to be spent. During this time there has been considerable atmospheric electrical display.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Jan. 7.—A severe wind and snow storm passed through Western Iowa this afternoon. The snow is about eight inches deep here now. The Des Moines Valley Railroad trains are all snow bound between this city and Keokuk, to-night.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Money more active at 7 per cent to 1-32 per day.

Sterling scarce and firmer at 109⅛@109¼.

Gold dull at 111⅝@111¾, all day. Loans, 3@7 per cent. Clearings, $29,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $715,000.

Governments firm and higher.

State bonds dull and unchanged.

Stocks dull, with a decline of ¼@1¼ per cent notably in Pacific Mail, which fell to 71⅞; Rock Island to 109⅛; Wabash to 73⅝; Erie to 63; Union Pacific to 38; Northwestern, common, to 82⅞; Western Union, 78⅞, and New York Central to 100⅞. Towards the close the market rallied, Central selling up to 101⅛, Pacific Mail to 72⅛, and others in proportion, closing firm.

Sterling, 9¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	115	Coupons, '67	114⅛
5-20s of '62	115	Coupons, '68	114⅛
Coupons, '64	113⅛	10-40s	110⅛
Coupons, '65	114⅛	New 5s	111⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	113⅛	Currency 6s	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	80⅛	South Carolina, old	33⅛
Tennessees, new	80⅛	North Carolinas, new	19
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul	53⅛
W. U. Tel	79⅛	St. Paul pfd	77⅛
Quicksilver	46	Wabash	74⅛
Adams Express	94⅛	Wabash pfd	85
Wells Fargo	85	Fort Wayne	92
American Express	69⅛	Terre Haute	14
United States Ex	80⅛	Terre Haute pfd	40
Pacific Mail	72⅛	Chicago & Alton	112⅛
New York Central	111⅛	C. & A. pfd	..
Erie	63⅛	O. & M.	48
Erie pfd	75	C., C. & C.	93
Harlem	114⅛	C., B. & Q.	137
Harlem pfd	122	Lake Shore	96⅛
Michigan Central	108	Indiana Central	38
Pittsburgh	89	Illinois Central	124⅛
Northwestern	81⅛	Union Pacific stocks	38⅛
Northwestern pfd	87⅛	Union Pacific bonds	87⅛
Rock Island	109⅛	Central Pacific bonds	99
N. J. Central, ex. div	99⅛	Del., Lack. & W.	93⅛
H. & St. Joe	..	B. H. & Erie	8⅛

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 3d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 8d@12s 10d; club, 13s 3d@13s 6d. Corn, 28s 9d. Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 37s 6d. Receipts of wheat for the last three days, 44,000 quarters, 36,000 of which were American.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7—3 p. m.—Breadstuffs lower. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 2d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 3d; white, 12s 7d@12s 9d; club, 13s 2d@13s 4d. Corn, 28s 6d@28s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7—5 p. m.—Market unchanged. Receipts of corn for the past three days, 7,500 quarters—5,000 American.

LONDON, Jan. 7, 5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92⅛; account, 92⅛. Bonds—5-20s of '65, 93⅛; 5-20s of '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89⅛; new 5s, 90⅛.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day was £46,000. The rate of discount for three months' bills in open market is ⅛ per cent below bank rate.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Rentes, 53f, 82c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 10⅛@10⅛d; Orleans, 10⅛@10⅛d; sales 10,000 bales for speculation; export, 2,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull; California white wheat, average, 12s 7d@12s 9d; club, 13s 2d@13s 4d; red spring, 11s 6d@12s 3d; winter, 12s@12s 2d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 6d@29s 9d.

Cheese, 63s. Cumberland middles, 35s 6d; short ribs, 36s.

Receipts of corn for the past three days, 8,000 qrs, of which 5,000 qrs were American. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 42,000 qrs, of which 36,000 qrs were American.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 7.—CATTLE—To-day, including 39 cars to arrive, 1,020, making the total for the week thus far 3,128, or 184 cars against 198 the same time last week. The market opened slow at about ⅛c advance on last week's closing rates, with the prospect of all offerings being disposed of before the close. About 600 were disposed of up to noon. Sales: 112 Indiana steers, 1,112 to 1,374, at $5.50@6.30; 21 Indiana cows, 1,033, at $3.50; 22 Michigan stockers, 915, at $3.50; 68 Ohio steers, 1,105 to 1,567, at $4.90@7.25; 20 Ohio heifers, 930, at $4.65; 75 Illinois steers, 1,131, at $5.50; 75 Texas steers, 1,088, at $4.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day 400, making the total for this week thus far 5,000, against 3,600 the same time last week. Holders are stiff in prices, but the market is not fairly opened.

HOGS—To-day 2,100, making the total for the week thus far 1,400, against 8,300 the same time last week. Market fairly active at $4.20@4.50. Sales: 1,300 hogs this morning, 186 to 329, at $4.25@4.50, light hogs bringing the highest figures.

Boston Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Jan. 7.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 483. The demand for northern cattle has improved ⅛c on dressed weight. Market active on all grades, but particularly on prime stock. Sales of choice at $11.25@11.50; extra, $10.25@10.75 first quality, $850@9.75; second quality, $6.25@7.50; third quality, $4.75@6.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,236. Sales in lots at $4.00@6.00 each; extra, $7.00@9.50; spring lambs, 8@9½c per lb.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—There was an improved feeling in trade to-day, and business, although quiet, was rather better. Cotton goods are strong and regular, and stocks continue light in first hands and with jobbers. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says the clothing manufacturers begin to enter the market for lightweight cassimeres and suitings, which are offered by the agents at about last year's prices. Foreign goods are very dull, but linens are rather more active.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 7.—Crude petroleum in fair demand and higher, $2.47½. Refined quiet. Philadelphia, 27c. New York, 27½c.

Night Provision Board.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET AND WABASH AVENUE, Jan. 7.—Sales 200 brls mess pork seller March, at $12.00; 250 tcs lard, cash, at $7.07½ per 100 lbs.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—COTTON—In limited request; middling upland, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Firm and more active; receipts, 9,000 brls; for super Western and State, $5.90@6.50; common to good extra, $7.10@7.65; good to choice, $7.65@9.00; white wheat extra, $7.75@8.50; extra Ohio, $7.20@9.50; St. Louis, $7.65@13.00. Rye flour in fair demand at $4.75@6.50. Corn meal steady. Wheat heavy, with sellers more disposed to realize; receipts, 25,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, afloat, $1.60; No. 2 Northwestern, in store, $1.60; inferior No. 2 Chicago, $1.57; Nos. 2 and 3 mixed, $1.55@1.56. Rye scarce and firm. Barley quiet; No. 2 Western, 90c@1.00. Malt quiet. Corn in good demand; receipts, 22,000 bu; new mixed Western, 65½@66½c; sail do, 66½@66½c; do in store. [illegible] yellow and white 75c. Oats quiet; receipts, 40,000 bu; new Western mixed, 46@49c; white, 51@52c; black, 45@46c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 37@37½c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 16@19½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9@9½c; Cuba, 9@9½c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet at 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—10@10½c for crude, and 21½c for refined.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 66c.

GRAIN IN STORE here Jan. 4:

Wheat, bu	1,370,000
Corn, bu	5,140,000
Oats, bu	1,298,000
Rye, bu	48,000
Barley, bu	509,000
Malt, bu	191,000
Peas, bu	5,000

WHISKEY—92½@93½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess $13.75@14.00. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and firm; bellies, 7½@8½c; light short cut hams, 10c. Middles scarce and firmer; long clear, 6½@7c; short clear, 7½c; March, 7½c; long and short clear for March, 7c. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam, 7¼@8c; kettle, 8¼@8 3-16c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Steady at 11@14½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active; Superfine, $5.00@5.50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, $8.62½@9.25. Wheat active; red, $1.92@2.00; No. 1 spring, $1.75; white, $2.10. Rye steady at 92@93c. Corn active; old yellow, 65c; new, 61@62c. Oats firmer; white, 51@53c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 15c; refined, 26@27c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; stock accumulating; new mess pork, $13.75; old, $13.00. Lard, 7¼@8c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 98c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; held firm. Wheat very quiet; only sample lots on market. Corn firm; No. 2, 31c on east track; 31c in elevator. Oats firm; 26@27c on east track and elevator, and 27½c in St. Louis elevator. Barley and rye nominal.

WHISKEY—Lower at 91@92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $11.50. Bulk meats in fair demand for future; loose clear rib, 6c buyer February and March; short clear, 6c buyer to Jan. 15; picked lots held higher. Bacon nominal. Lard quiet.

HOGS—Active and higher at $3.60@4.00.

CATTLE—Quiet at 3@6c for fair to choice.

RECEIPTS—Of hogs, 6,225.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour strong at $7.90@8.00. Grain unchanged.

OILS—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Opened firm, but closed dull and unsettled. Pork nominal at $12.50. Lard quiet; steam, 7⅛@7¼c; kettle, 7½@7½c. Bulk meats steady and unchanged. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 7¼c. Green shoulders, 3⅛c; clear rib, 5⅛c. Hams, 7½@9c, closing weak and lower.

HOGS—Active at $4.00@4.20. Receipts, 6,100.

WHISKEY—In good demand at 89c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat in fair demand; sales, 2,500 bu No. 1 Chicago at $1.45. Corn firm and quiet; sales 1,800 bu No. 2 Western at 52c. Oats, rye, and barley neglected; held firm.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1.28½; No. 2, $1.22¾. Oats firm; No. 2, 24½c. Corn dull; No. 2, 32c. Rye steady; No. 1, 67c. Barley steady; No. 2, 71c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Firm; steady. Wheat dull and inactive; No. 1 red Western held at $1.75; No. 2, $1.70. Corn steady; high mixed, 45c; low mixed, 45c. Oats quiet; No. 1 State, 38c; No. 2, 35c.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat—Steady; extra white, $1.80; No. 1, $1.80; amber, $1.63½. Corn, oats, barley, and hogs nothing doing.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—CORN—Easier; mixed and yellow, 68@70; white, 72c.

HAY—Scarce; prime, $40.00.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS—17½@18c.

WHISKEY—Scarce and firmer; 93c.

Others unchanged.

COTTON—Dull; sales 3,000 bales; good ordinary, 18½c; low middlings, 19c; middling, 19½c; middling Orleans, 19¾c; receipts, 10134 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,064 bales; Genoa, 2,190 bales; Boston 1,850 bales; stock, 159,041 bales.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and a shade higher; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.83; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.72; amber Michigan, $1.68½; do to arrive, $1.69; No. 1 red, $1.69½; do to arrive, $1.70; No. 2 do, $1.63@1.64. Corn steady; high mixed, 38c; low mixed, 37½c; white, 38½c. Oats—Firm; No. 2, 31½@32c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.40@4.50, dividing on 180 lbs.

CLOVER SEED—Active.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

MARRIED.

HEWITT—REEVE—In this city, at the residence of the bride's father, Jan. 6, 1873, by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, Rector of All Saints' Church, Mr. Charles L. Hewitt and Miss Clara J., daughter of T. S. Reeve, Esq., all of Chicago.

GUILD—DEAL—In this city, Dec. 31, by Rev. Mr. Chesney, Mr. Herbert L. Guild, of Chicago, and Miss Lou Deal, of Quincy.

☞ Quincy papers please copy.

DIED.

CROCKETT—In this city, at 11:30 a. m., Monday, Jan. 6, Francis Crockett, builder.

Funeral from residence, No. 89 Twenty-fourth-st., to-day, Wednesday, 8th, at 11 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Contractors and builders and Masonic fraternity invited to attend.

BOWDEN—Jan. 7 at 12 o'clock, Julia L. Bowden, wife of Charles W. Bowden, aged 29 years. A happy wife and a devoted mother. Sweet and beautiful in life, she died without a struggle.

LOVETT—At his residence in the town of Jefferson, Cook County, Ill., Jan. 3, Mr. Henry O. Lovett, in his 68th year.

AMET—At Lake View, Jan. 7, Walter, youngest son of Charles P. and Alice Amet, aged 4 years and 6 months. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, corner Halsted-st. and Green Bay road, Thursday, at 1 p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, Buggies, Cutters and Harness

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, at 29, 31, and 31 West Washington-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

100 Chests Tea, 15 Packages Granite Ware,

AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

2,000 lbs. White Lead

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,

Custom-Made Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, &c.

On THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 9½ o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

1,500 Volumes Miscellaneous Books

AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

24 Bishop Court.

The entire contents of 16 Rooms, Parlor, Library, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Ice Chest, China, Glass, and Silver Ware, Mirrors, Oil and Parlor Stoves, Gas Fixtures, a Gilbert Piano, &c., &c.,

On Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock.

Take Madison-st. cars; get off at 531 Madison-st. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

390 CASES ASSORTED Boots and Shoes

Will be offered at our regular Wednesday Auction Sale, Jan. 8, at 9 1-2 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By HARRISON & CO.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE OF

DRY GOODS, &c.,

THIS MORNING, at 9½ o'clock. Furs, Robes, ... boys, and a large line of general goods.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, ... South Canal-st.

200 CANARY BIRDS,

Parrots, Sparrows, Finches, and a lot of Cages, at Auction, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 2 p. m. ... tory to close the lot.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

DR. A. P. PECK,

Office and Electrical Rooms, 223 West Washington-st., corner Sangamon.

Advertisements Received Too Late for Classification.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with good board; ...